FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 134 *11 July 1979*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Reportage, Comment on Beginning of SALT Debate in Congress BB 1
Warsaw Report on Debate BB 1
Budapest Report on Debate Opening BB 1
Budapest on Senator Byrd's Remarks BB 1
Warsaw on Brown's Comments BB 1
Budapest: Brown Says SALT Verifiable BB 2
Further Budapest Comment [Kerekes] BB 2
Prague Radio Comment [Kvasnicka] BB 3
Warsaw Press on SALT Debate BB 4
Delegates Address UN Disarmament Session BB 4
Hungarian Delegate BB 4
Polish Delegate on Radiological Weapons [Wankowicz] BB 5
Head GDR MBFR Delegate Interviewed on Negotiations [HORIZONT No 28/79] BB 5
CSSR: West Owes Reply to Socialist States' MBFR Initiative [Bratislava PRAVDA 5 Jul] BB 6

ALBANIA

ZERI I POPULLIT Editorial on Hoxha's Book on China [1 Jul] B 1
Greater Efforts Urged, Shortcomings Criticized in Mining Industry [ZERI I POPULLIT 29 Jun] B 3
Meeting of Central Council of Trade Unions Reported B 5
Briefs: Signal Corps Anniversary; Leaders Attend Graduation Ceremony; Greek Artists Return Home B 6

BULGARIA

Continued Reportage on Visit to Turkey by Todor Zhivkov C 1
9 July Zhivkov-Ecevit Talks C 1
10 July Activities C 1
Poland's Gierek Completes Holiday, Departs 11 July C 2
RABOTNICHESKO DELO Marks U.S. National Day [4 Jul] C 2
Zhivkov, Todorov Send Greetings to Mongolian Leaders C 3
Plan for Ties With Japanese TU Council Adopted C 4
Stanishev Meets With Danish CP Official Norlund C 5
RABOTNICHESKO DELO Reports Ministerial Council Energy Conservation Decree [5 Jul] C 5
National Assembly To Hold Environmental Protection Meeting [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 30 Jun] C 7
Briefs: Cooperation With Holland; Japanese Socialist Delegation; Finland Ambassador Arrives; National Assembly Delegation to USSR; Yordanov Meets Soviet Marshal; Protocol With USSR; BCP-Portuguese CP Meeting; BCP-FRELIMO Meeting; Protocol With Ethiopia; Delegation Returns From Mongolia C 7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Suharto, Chnoupek Discuss Refugees, Economic Cooperation D 1
Hoffmann Meets With Bulgaria's Tonchev D 2
Vietnam Delegation Arrives, Attends Reception D 2
U.S., CSSR Scientists Cooperate To View Post-Skylab Meteorites D 2
Strougal, Rohlicek Entourage Visit West Slovak Region D 2
Hydroproject Visit D 2
Strougal Interview D 3
RUDE PRAVO Editorial Issues Warning to Managers [30 Jun] D 4
Briefs: New Indonesian Envoy; Korean Solidarity Month; Aluminum for USSR Airports; Visiting Greek, Swedish Communists; Talks With FRG; Fodder Harvest in Czech Lands D 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Leaves for Holiday in Poland 11 July E 1
Honecker Receives Soviet Finance Minister Garbuzov 10 July E 1
Reportage on Zambian Military Delegation Visit E 1
Meeting With Hoffmann E 1
Defense Ministers Dinner E 2
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Carries Comment on Western Reaction to New Laws [2 Jul] E 2
SED's Konrad Naumann Speaks at Berlin Party Aktiv Meeting [BERLINER ZEITUNG 30 Jun-1 Jul] E 4
Hager Hails Hermann Klare at Festive Sendoff E 6
Court Sentences Persons Responsible for Oilworks Explosion E 6
Briefs: Science-Technology Meeting With USSR; FRG Youth Delegation Visit; Cooperation With Guyana; Red Cross Shipments E 7

HUNGARY

Losonczi Begins Annual Vacation 3 July [NEPSZABADSAG 3 Jul] F 1
Marjai Holds Talks With Katushev-led Soviet Delegation F 1
Sarlos Holds Talks With Romania's Dalea F 1
Leaders Cable Mongolian Counterparts on National Day F 1
Background to Skylab's Reentry Noted [Havel] F 2
Commentator on Significance of Arafat Visit to Vienna [Onodi] F 2
Briefs: BCP Delegation Visit; Trethon-led Delegation to CSSR; Italian TU Delegations Visit; PCE Delegation Visit F 3

POLAND

Further Reportage on Wojtaszek Visit to U.S. G 1
Talks Begin G 1
10 July Activities G 1
Olszewski Ends Trade Talks in Italy 10 July G 1
INTERPRESS Comments on FRG Statute of Limitations Vote G 2
Polish Leaders Greet MPR on Revolution Anniversary G 3
Warsaw Radio Comments on Fuel Problem, Coal Processing G 3
TRYBUNA LUDU Comments on Need To Increase Fodder Stock G 4
Briefs: Tractors to Malaysia G 4

ROMANIA

Further Reportage on UN Secretary General Waldheim Visit H 1
9 July Dinner H 1
Visit to Moldavia 10 July H 1
Further Reportage on Yugoslav Parliamentary Delegation Visit H 1
Giosan, Markovic Dinner Toasts [TANJUG] H 1
Meeting With Bucharest Mayor H 2
Egyptian Minister of Economy as-Sayih Leads Delegation on Visit H 3
Vatican Archbishop Arrives To Study Church's Situation [Vatican Radio] H 3
GNA Chairman Giosan Receives Senegalese Parliamentarians H 3
French Parliamentarians Depart 10 July H 3
LUMEA on Solidarity Among Communist Parties, Socialist Countries H 4
Briefs: Ion Ceausescu Visit to Britain; Visit of British Businessman; Japanese Ambassador Departs; Exchange Program With Congo; Message to International Bureau of Education; Harvest Reports H 6

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito Cables Tsedenbal on MPR Revolution Anniversary I 1
MPR Ambassador Holds Press Conference in Belgrade I 1
Further Reportage on Hodza Visit to Southeast Asia I 1
3 July Kuala Lumpur Toast [BORBA 4 Jul] I 1
Statement Upon Return I 2
Further Reportage on Visit by FRG's Willy Brandt I 4
Slovenia Arrival, Meeting With Setinc I 4
Brioni Arrival, Talks With Mikulic I 5
TANJUG Reports Success of LCY Delegation Visit to U.S. I 5
Kovacevic Gives 9 July Dinner for Dominican Delegation I 5
Kalezic Answers Question on Proposed Balkan Transport Talks [BORBA 6 Jul] I 6
BORBA Discusses Economic Cooperation With Bulgaria [Nikolic, 2 Jul] I 6
Minic Interviewed on Colombo Meeting, Havana Nonalined Summit I 8
BORBA Excerpts Reissued Book on Stalinism, Neo-Stalinism [27 Jun] I 8
Import of Gas From USSR via Hungary To Begin 1 September I 9
LCY's Gligorov Sees Foreign Influence in Economy [BORBA 29 Jun] I 9
Dragosavac Makes Statement at Dubrovnik Summer Festival I 10
Conference in Mostar Discusses Politicization of Religion [D. M. in POLITIKA 28 Jun] I 11
Federal Chamber Supports Bill on Social Councils I 11
Kosovo To Launch Industrial Investment Loan [Daci in BORBA 1 Jul] I 12
Kosovo TU Discusses Workers Control, Elects Presidium [Antic in BORBA 30 Jun] I 13
Vojvodina SAWP Organ Decides on Collective Leadership [Gulan in BORBA 30 Jun] I 14
Croatian TU Confederation Analyzes Work Stoppages I 14
SAWP Publishes Conclusions on Information Media I 15
Ljubljana DELO Lists National Energy Requirements, Resources [Stefancic, 26 Jun] I 15
Government Issues Statement on Oil Consumption, Import Cuts I 16
TANJUG Reports Aviation Fuel Difficulties at Pula Airport I 16
Present Situation I 16
Expectation of Worse Shortages I 17
Retail Prices Exceed Planned Limits, 21.6 Percent Inflation Recorded I 17
Briefs: Cooperation With USSR; USSR Trade Union Delegation; Soviet Working Group; Bulgarian Minister Visits; LCY Delegation to CSSR; New Ambassador to Ethiopia; Palestinian Student Leader; Law of Sea Commission I 17

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON BEGINNING OF SALT DEBATE IN CONGRESS

Warsaw Report on Debate

LD091736 Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] In the American Congress the ratification process of the SALT II agreement with the USSR on limiting strategic offensive armaments gets under way. In the first stage the Senate Foreign Affairs Commission will hold a public hearing of disarmament experts, including Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Defense Secretary Harold Brown. The final ratification vote is to take place toward the end of November. The Democratic majority leader Senator Robert Byrd has said that the no vote would lead to the stepping up of the arms race and possibly to the isolation of the United States among its European allies. Meanwhile in Camp David President Carter has been having more consultations with representatives of Congress, the labor movement, the various social and religious organizations and experts. The talks are conducted behind closed doors. It is expected that in the middle of the week President Carter will announce the details of a new energy program.

Budapest Report on Debate Opening

LD091208 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. Senate is to begin its debate on SALT II today. The debate is expected to last until November. Ratification of the agreement requires a two-thirds majority. The Senators will give a hearing to all those politicians who played some part in working out the document; thus former Secretary of State Kissinger, who has criticized the treaty in recent weeks, will also put forward his views. Observers attribute great importance to the position adopted by Senator Byrd, who recently had talks in the Soviet Union with Leonid Brezhnev. According to estimates 25 Senators are certain to support, and just as many to oppose, the second SALT agreement. The Senate has 100 members.

Budapest on Senator Byrd's Remarks

LD091210 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Senator Byrd is confident that the two-thirds majority needed for the Senate ratification of SALT II will be secured by the autumn. The Democratic Party majority leader said in his statement given before the Senate debate, which is beginning today, that the Soviet Union is viewing the U.S. legislative process with greater understanding. Although the Soviet Government will not accept any modifications to the text signed in Vienna, said Byrd, he on his part thinks it is possible that the Senate resolution will contain amendments and clarifications which would satisfy some of the senators opposing the treaty, without modifying the text of the document.

Warsaw on Brown's Comments

LD101018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The debate on the SALT II agreement has begun at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. At the meeting, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Secretary of Defense Harold Brown urged the ratification of this agreement. Brown said, among other things, that a refusal to ratify the document would lead to the unleashing of another spiral of the arms race which would cost the American tax payers no less than $30 billion. Brown asserted that the SALT II agreement is based on the principle of equality and the equal security of both sides.

Budapest: Brown says SALT Verifiable

LD091542 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. Senate has begun its debate over the ratification of SALT II. In his opening speech Defense Secretary Brown called the attention of the legislators to the fact that the rejection of the treaty, or if modifications unacceptable to the Soviet Union made the treaty unrealizable, would involve the United States in extra expenditure running to $30 billion. Brown cited facts to demonstrate that the treaty is favorable to the United States as well and that its observance could be suitably verified.

Further Budapest Comment

LD101450 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Report from correspondent Andras Kerekes in Moscow]

[Text] The Senate debate on the ratification of the SALT II agreement is being watched in Moscow with extraordinary interest. Opinion is unanimous that the final decision will define Soviet-American relations for a long time and, furthermore, the fate of the policy of detente.

Political observers point out that it is characteristic of American political life that although three quarters of the public support the agreement, there is nothing like that division among the legislators with the right to decide as far as support for or opposition to the agreement, which is outstanding among the list of internationally significant documents in recent years. The agreement limits for the first time both quantitatively and qualitatively the stockpiling and deployment of the most dangerous weapons of mass destruction.

In itself, the significance of the agreement can hardly be overestimated. In the same way, everything connected to it is also important. Should it come into force, it would quicken the pace of the process of settling Soviet-American relations, promote the settlement of other international issues, consolidate peace and the security of peoples and simultaneously make it possible to prepare for steps looking even further ahead toward the further limitation and reduction of nuclear arms.

The stakes are not just ordinary ones. It is no exaggeration that the Senators face a decision of historic importance.

Opinions in Moscow praise the complicated and responsible work leading to the treaty, not forgetting that the Washington administration presented an inconsistent standpoint and yielded more than once to the temptation to try to extort unilateral advantages. In the end, however, level-headed considerations increasingly came to the fore, and it was understood that political and military-technological developments since the war have made it so that an acceptable answer to the question of a SALT system could only be found in calm negotiations in an objective atmosphere, based on the fundamental principles of equal rights and equal security. In the end an agreement was born which pays equal attention to the interests of both countries. This is where its strength lies and naturally where its limitations are hidden.

The compromise presupposes that within sensible limits, both parties had to make concessions from their original conceptions. It is no secret in Moscow that they can envisage a better agreement, but there is no one who, referring to this, would reject what has come into being.

One can see that the situation is much more complicated on the other side. Moreover, as has happened so frequently in American politics, the talk is not about the matter at hand. Analysis in Moscow shows three directions in the camp opposing the treaty; the fronts do not diverge sharply and there are quite a few common points. One trend reiterates that the United States has fallen behind the Soviet Union in armaments and that SALT II only makes this situation more serious. Another admits to striving for an advantage. And the third wants to force the Soviet Union to make concessions on a number of other issues which do not belong here, as if to make it pay for a possible yes vote. What they have in common is mainly that, although they do not express it openly, they would like to reexamine the whole detente process. Their politics are shortsighted from the point of view of true American interests, since they do not see that the rejection of the treaty would cause inestimable damage to Soviet-American relations and to the entire international situation. This would give birth to displeasure among U.S. allies--and the Soviet papers carry ample quotes of Western statements--since this direction could not be and is not supported by anyone. Such a development would arouse fear and anxiety in every country, with the exception of China.

Moscow believes that the SALT II agreement will in the end be approved by a Senate majority. It is hoped that at least with regard to the high stakes, the Senators will understand what weight their decision will bear on world politics for many years. Simultaneously, the warning is made unambiguously--although to mention this does not arouse sympathy among some in the United States--that there is no question of amending or renegotiating the treaty. The fate of SALT II must be decided with the same responsibility which was manifested in its creation. It must be recognized that this is the sole, although far from easy, road which could lead to lasting peace and the security of peoples.

Prague Radio Comment

LD091906 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Vaclav Kvasnicka commentary]

[Excerpts] The Foreign Policy Committee of the United States Senate has started dealing with the ratification of the SALT II treaty. Discussing the ratification process, Radio Prague's analyst Vaclav Kvasnicka today pointed out that the SALT II deliberations of the United States Senate are among the most important since the end of World War II. Further perspectives of Soviet-American relations and their worldwide impact will depend on whether the SALT II treaty will be ratified or not. The ratification of SALT II will determine whether the process of relaxation of international tension will continue and whether further steps will be taken towards disarmament. Unless SALT II is ratified the world will find itself on the brink of cold war which we experienced in the 1950's and 60's and this cold war would pose a serious risk of a thermonuclear war catastrophe.

United States President Carter, apparently being aware of this fact, told the United States Senate that in this nuclear era the United States and the Soviet Union have got to live in peace or else, he said, we wouldn't live at all. This realistic view is shared by a majority of Americans. The final decision, however, will be taken by 100 United States Senators. This will be their immense responsibility. One of the undecided Senators is Robert Byrd: Last week in the Soviet Union he met Leonid Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and he was able to convince himself of the sincerity of the Soviet Union which gains no unilateral advantages from SALT II, just like the other side.

In the United States the enemies of SALT II have resorted to treacherous tactics. Knowing that most Americans (?shield) SALT II they are launching no frontal attacks but are talking of alterations of amendments of the text of the treaty. General [as heard] Garn, for example, said he had drawn up 26 such amendments. Senator Howard Baker also spoke of his serious objections to certain passages of the treaty, and among prominent enemies of SALT II are also nonsenators such as the former NATO commander in Europe, United States Gen Alexander Haig.

Several months will pass before the final vote takes place. There is time enough for all United States senators to become aware of their immense responsibility towards the 4,000 million inhabitants of our planet, of their responsibility and of what is at stake.

Warsaw Press on SALT Debate

LD102243 Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The TRYBUNA LUDU Washington correspondent writes that the first day of the debate [on SALT II ratification] has already revealed a clear-out division into staunch supporters and opponents of the SALT II accord. The correspondent quotes the words of members of the administration, Cyrus Vance and Harold Brown, who urged in favor of the treaty's ratification from the point of view of its serving the most vital interests of the American nation and world peace. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said the rejection of the treaty would be a blow to the policy of detente. The TRYBUNA LUDU correspondent notes that this is a view shared by the overhelming majority of the American people.

Writing on the same topic ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI draws attention to the fact that the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks and the later summit in Vienna are an exceptionally important chapter in the history of detente, which charts the road to the future. The paper also says that extremely important now is the working towards the SALT II treaty, since otherwise the pace of armaments will exceed markedly that of the negotiations on their curtailing. ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI expresses the hope that the favorable international climate which has developed after the Vienna summit will defreeze, at least to a certain extent, the climate of the Vienna negotiations on troop and arms reductions in central Europe. It also says that the socialist countries are awaiting from their Western partners a reply to the whole packet of proposals they have presented to the Vienna talks, which are a convenient platform for solutions guaranteeing an equal security of both isdes.

DELEGATES ADDRESS UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

Hungarian Delegate

LD101534 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] At the session of the Geneva Disarmament Committee today, the Soviet Union and the United States handed in identical proposals on the banning of one type of weapon of mass destruction--ray weapons. A decision on the proposal had been reached at the meeting between Brezhnev and Carter in Vienna.

Hungary's representative also spoke at today's session. Matyas Domokos analysed the role of the draft agreement in the system of disarmament agreements. He expressed the hope that the Geneva disarmament committee will present the finalized draft of the treaty to the 34th session of the UN General Assembly this year.

Polish Delegate on Radiological Weapons

LD101830 Warsaw PAP in English 1732 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, 10 July, PAP--(By PAP correspondnet Jerzy Wankowicz)--The Soviet Union and the USA presented today in the Geneva disarmament committee a text of the achieved agreement on basic elements of a treaty banning the designing, production, stocking and use of radiological weapons.

The Soviet-U.S. draft international treaty banning radiological weapons was negotiated during bilateral Geneva talks aiming to ban the development and production of new kinds and systems of mass annihilation weapons. The treaty will now be a topic of multilateral talks on the forum of the Geneva disarmament committee.

Taking the floor during general debates the head of the Polish delegation, Poland's permanent representative in the Geneva-based U.N. quarters, Ambassador Bogumil Sujka stressed that the achieving of agreement with respect to an international treaty banning the designing, production, stocking and use of radiological weapons would contribute essentially to the process of developing security in the world.

The Polish delegation will spare no effort to let the document be negotiated as fast as possible.

Presenting Poland's view on the Soviet initiative on signing an international convention banning the development and production of new kinds and systems of mass destruction weapons, which is now being discussed on the forum of the disarmament committee, Poland's representative said, among other things, that the formation of a universal legal basis in a form of an international treaty banning the use of scientific achievements to elaborate new kind of mass annihilation weapons would make it possible to react early enough before the danger became real,

HEAD GDR MBFR DELEGATE INTERVIEWED ON NEGOTIATIONS

AU101152 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 28/1979 p 4 AU

[HORIZONT interview with Dr Ingo Oeser, head of GDR delegation at the Vienna MBFR negotiations: "New Socialist Initiative in Vienna"--date and place not given]

[Text] Question: The socialist states have recently taken the initiative again in the Vienna negotiations and added to their known compromise proposal of June of last year. What is the aim of the new proposal?

Answer: By their initative the socialist states make possible the solution of an important question of the negotiations. They have taken account of Western ideas. Thus they make it easier for the Western participants--assuming that there is the appropriate political will--finally to reply to our comprehensive proposals of 8 June 1978 in a constructive way. These proposals, as is well known, have already made possible a marked narrowing of the gap between the positions. Thus there is agreement that both military groupings shall reduce their land-based forces in central Europe to 700,000 men. Together with the addition introduced today, our proposals could become the basis for the swift elaboration of an agreement.

The socialist states' new step is entirely in the spirit of their world-wide peace policy. They are doing everything possible to complement the positive results of detente in Europe achieved so far by practical measures of military detente.

Question: Would you please mention some details about the content of the new proposal?

Answer: The socialist states take into account the fact that the FRG and other West European states have declared that they only want to enter into "collective reduction obligations". The specific contribution of the individual Western participants is to be fixed within NATO. Our initiative envisages the following: First, that all participating states--including the West European states--enter into general reduction obligations and that each one fixes its contribution within the framework of the respective alliance, regardless of whether it will be implemented in a first or second stage; second, that general criterian are also agreed upon, according to which the reduction contribution of the individual participating states shall be "appropriate", that is to say approximately proportional; third, that the participating states apprise each other of the specific extent of the reduction of their land-based armed forces before conclusion of the agreement.

This means: On the one hand, the socialist states no longer insist on their claim that the specific extent of the reduction contributions of the individual participants be fixed in the agreement. On the other hand, they claim that this important change will naturally apply in the same way to all participating states, that is to say also the USSR and the United States.

Thus the socialist states consistently apply the principles of reciprocity, equality and equal security in this question, too.

Question: What do the socialist states now expect from the Western participants?

Answer: Despite the fact that the Western participants' reply to our proposals of 8 June 1978 is still pending, the socialist states have now pointed out new possibilities for solutions in a controversial question. All the more so we now demand a constructive reaction to our comprehensive compromise offer of last year on the part of the NATO states. What is important here is that the Western participants finally show realism and proceed from the agreed principles. This means that they part with such unrealistic demands as the 3 and 1/2 times larger reduction of the armed forces of the socialist states and cease to claim unilateral discriminating obligations from the Soviet Union.

The signing of the SALT II agreement welcomed by all peoples shows that compromises are possible even in complicated questions, if those affected renounce attempts to gain unilateral advantages and alter the approximate military balance in their favor. In this sense we expect the Western participating states finally to manifest political readiness to agree on specific disarmament steps.

CSSR: WEST OWES REPLY TO SOCIALIST STATES' MBFR INITIATIVE

AU071730 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Jul 79 p 7 AU

[Article by Juraj Bydzovsky: "The Initiative of the Socialist Countries Is Waiting for a Reply; the Vienna Impulse for Vienna"--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] MORE THAN A YEAR HAS PASSED SINCE THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES SUBMITTED AT THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS ON REDUCING THE ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE THEIR COMPROMISE PROPOSALS WHICH MET, HALFWAY AND TO A HIGH EXTENT, THE NATO PACT COUNTRIES' STANCES AND WHICH TOOK INTO ACCOUNT, AGAIN TO A BROAD EXTENT, THEIR APPROACH TO THE MATTER.

When the present, 18th round of Vienna negotiations was only beginning, the observers were asking themselves whether the Western participants would finally reply to these proposals, whether they would constructively react to them and whether they would show the endeavor to make the Vienna negotiations move from the stationary place they had been maintaining for so long due to the unrealistic approach of the NATO countries to the problems under negotiation.

The 18th round continues its course and the answer has still not been given. FOR A WHOLE YEAR THE WESTERN DELEGATIONS HAVE BEEN SMOTHERING THE VIENNA TALKS IN UNFRUITFUL STATEMENTS STRIVINGS TO PROVE THAT NO BALANCE OF FORCES EXISTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE AND THAT THE NUMBERICAL STRENGTH OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' ARMED FORCES IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD IS SUBSTANTIALLY HIGHER THAN THAT OF THE NATO FORCES. ON THIS BASIS THEY DEMANDED AGAIN AND AGAIN THAT THE SOCIALIST STATES' ARMED FORCES IN CENTRAL EUROPE BE REDUCED IN THE FIRST PHASE 3.5 TIMES AS MUCH AS THE NATO PACT'S ARMED FORCES, SO AS TO "BALANCE" IN THIS WAY THE ALLEGEDLY EXISTING IMBALANCE.

The data on the armed forces of the negotiating sides have been lying on the Vienna negotiation tables for a long time. And all this time the socialist countries have been patiently answering all the questions of the Western partners concerning the numerical strengths of their troops, and also supplying additional data and explantions. FOR ALL OF 3 YEARS THE WESTERN PARTICIPANTS IN THE NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN INCAPABLE OF PRODUCING A SINGLE SERIOUS ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT OF THEIR CLAIMS ABOUT THE NUMERICAL IMBALANCE; they were unable to provide any foundations for their differing figures, which were intended to prove the supremacy of the socialist states' forces, apart from foggy and unconcrete references to "information from their own sources." THIS APPROACH ALONE, AS WELL AS THE ENDLESS MANEUVERING WITHOUT PROOF, CLEARLY SHOWS THAT THIS SO-CALLED DISPROPORTION SIMPLY DOES NOT EXIST.

Let us recall that the socialist countries' proposals of 8 June 1978 contain their agreement to reduce some, but not all, kinds of weapons and troops; the agreement that, in the first reduction phase, only the armed forces and armaments of the Soviet Union and the United States should be reduced and that in this first phase the reduction on the Soviet side should be more extensive than the reduction on the American side; and also that collective ceilings should be set for the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries in this part of the world. ALL THIS MEANS A FAR-REACHING ADJUSTMENT TO THE STANDPOINTS OF THE WESTERN PARTICIPANTS IN THE NEGOTIATIONS ON THE PART OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES; OF COURSE, THIS PRESUMES THAT ALL THE OTHER DIRECT PARTICIPANTS IN THE NEGOTIATIONS WOULD ACCEPT, ALREADY IN THE FIRST PHASE, AT LEAST THE GENERAL COMMITMENT TO REDUCE THE STRENGTH OF THEIR TROOPS IN THE SECOND PHASE.

Last week the socialist countries submitted in Vienna yet another initiative proposal, with the intention of drawing closer the standpoints of the two sides and to make it easier for the Western partners to take the path leading to agreement. THIS PROPOSAL ASSUMES THAT ALL PARTICIPANTS IN THE AGREEMENT UNDER PREPARATION WILL ADOPT THE COMMITMENT TO REDUCE THE STRENGTHS OF THEIR LAND TROOPS IN CENTRAL EUROPE TO THE SAME COLLECTIVE LEVEL OF 700,000 MEN AND THAT EACH OF THEM WILL MAKE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING THIS GOAL. THIS SHARE SHOULD BE ROUGHLY IN PROPORTION TO THE OVERALL NUMRICAL TROOP STRENGTH OF EVERY PARTICIPANT IN THE TREATY IN THIS SPHERE.

At the same time one continues to take into account the standpoints of the NATO pact, countries; it is being suggested that the individual extent of reduction should be determined by each signatory of the agreement individually, within the framework of the grouping in question--that means, for the Western countries within the framework of the NATO pact, and for the socialist countries within the framework of the Warsaw Pact.

On this occasion Ambassador Nikolay Tarasov, head of the Soviet delegation, expressed the hope that the Western countries would reply in a businesslike and detailed manner to the entire complex of the socialist states' proposals, primarily to the extensive proposal of 8 June 1978. This would truly contribute toward drawing the two sides' standpoints substantially closer and toward finally achieving progress at the Vienna negotiations, toward achieving the first practical results there.

It was stated in Vienna that THE APPROXIMATE BALANCE OF FORCES OF THE TWO MILITARY-POLITICAL GROUPINGS FACING EACH OTHER IN THIS AREA MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO SOLVE THE TOPICAL TASKS OF CONSOLIDATING PEACE AND SECURITY AND OF REDUCING THE MILITARY POTENTIALS OF BOTH SIDES ON THE BASIS OF MUTUALITY AND, NATURALLY, WITHOUT IMPAIRING THE EQUILIBRIUM. No matter what differing opinions exist among the participants in the negotiations about the details of the future agreement or the methods of calculating the numerical strengths of the troops--the main cause of the procrastinations at the Vienna negotiations lies, and the world public must know this, exactly in the NATO pact countries' endeavor to violate this equilibrium.

THE HISTORICAL TALKS BETWEEN LEONID BREZHNEV, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY AND CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM, AND U.S. PRESIDENT JAMES CARTER IN VIENNA SIGNIFY AN IMPORTANT POSITIVE IMPULSE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. IT IS NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT THIS IMPULSE TO THE FULLEST EXTENT IN SUCH A PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT MATTER AS THE NEGOTIATIONS ON REDUCING THE ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

ZERI I POPULLIT EDITORIAL ON HOXHA'S BOOK ON CHINA

AU011630 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 1 Jul 79 AU

["Testimony to the Principled and Unyielding Struggle of the PLA [Party of Labour of Albania] Against Modern Revisionism--Editorial of the Newspaper 'ZERI I POPULLIT' on the Book of Comrade Enver Hoxha 'Reflections on China'"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 1 (ATA)--The publication of Comrade Enver Hoxha's book "Reflections on China" which consists of extracts from his political diary has been received with great interest by the communists and the broad working masses of our country. It constitutes a remarkable political, ideological and scientific event.

The newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" devotes today its editorial to this work.

Alongside such works of Comrade Enver Hoxha as the 19th volume of the series of his works, "Imperialism and the Revolution", "Yugoslav Self-Administration--a Capitalist Theory and Practice", and others, "Reflections on China", stresses the newspaper, makes a new outstanding contribution of our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally, to the exposure of modern revisionism.

"Reflections on China" is a vivid testimony, the newspaper writes, to the profound Marxist-Leninist analysis the Party of Labour of Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha have made to the Communist Party of China with Mao Zedong at the head, to its anti-Marxist line and stands both on the international questions and internal developments in China. The conclusions and forecasts made by Comrade Enver Hoxha are fully correct and completely confirmed.

At the same time, the book of Comrade Enver Hoxha testifies in a convincing way that the stand of the Party of Labour of Albania towards the Communist Party and the People's Republic of China has been mature and correct. Reading this book, everybody becomes convinced that our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have never acted hastily, nor have they drawn immature conclusions, nor have they made charges inspired by subjective opinions, but have judged them with patience and cool-headedness, relying on real facts and events when they have occurred or when the possibility has been created to learn about them. Thus it is made fully clear that the conclusions the Party of Labour of Albania has drawn about the C.P. of China, Mao Zedong and "Mao Zedong Thought" are not at all accidental, that is, proceeding from the anti-Marxist and anti-Albanian activity of the present-day Chinese leadership, but the result of following them for a long time and a profound many-year reflection.

As long as the Party of Labour of Albania had not reached yet at the conclusion that in the C.P. of China and its leadership we had not to do with a conscious anti-Marxist line from start to finish, but with vacilations and mistakes, even grave and repeated. It has defended the C.P. of China and has made sincere efforts to help it to correct its mistakes in a Marxist-Leninist road, disploying maturity and patience in the assessment of the C.P. of China and its stands. Our party, as is quite clearly confirmed by the "Reflections on China", has, in no occasion, made any concession on the principles, irrespective of the fact that the Chinese leadership brought the most diversified pressure to bear on it. On the contrary, Comrade Enver Hoxha's book is a vivid reflection of the principled and unwavering stands of the PLA, its revolutionary line and tactics on all the questions, of its unyielding positions in defence of Marxism-Leninism.

The great value of the book "Reflections on China" lies also in the fact that it provides a vivid and concerete example of the dialectical Marxist-Leninist method of Comrade Enver Hoxha, who applies it with wisdom and consistency, seeing the events and phenomena in their all-round relations and in the process of their dialectical development. From this viewpoint, too, this book is particularly instructive and important.

The editorial makes a detailed analysis of the content of the first volume of the book. The newspaper points out that in the period the first volume "Reflections on China" covers, what strikes one's eyes is the gradual departure, which becomes even more pronounced, of the leadership of the C.P. of China from the principled positions about which the Party of Labour of Albania had fought and was fighting unwaveringly.

In the first place, this is seen in the question of the stand towards modern revisionism, in particular towards the Khrushchevite one, as well as the Yugoslav one, etc.

Dwelling among others about the so-called struggle against Khrushchevite revisionism on the part of the Chinese, the newspaper points out its pragmatist character, inspired by bourgeois nationalist and chauvinist motives and aims of the big power. This is expressed in two main directions:

On the one hand, in the displacement by the Chinese of the principled ideological polemics against Khrushchevite revisionism to unprincipled and chauvinist territorial claims on the Soviet Union. The later events, up to our days till the fascist type barbarous aggression by the Chinese social imperialists against Vietnam and their actions and threats against Laos would prove that the big power chauvinism lies on the very foundations of the policy of the Chinese revisionists, just as that of the Soviet ones. But even at that time when these chauvinist tendencies began to emerge, our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha opposed them resolutely.

On the other hand, the unprincipled and pragmatist character of the opposition of Khrushchevite revisionism on the part of the Chinese leadership is seen also in its attempts to unite with everybody, from the Yugoslav revisionist renegades and others down to U.S. imperialism, suffice that they be in anti-Soviet positions.

Further on the newspaper refers to those parts of the book which speak of the relations of China with the U.S.A.

The current development of the relations between China and the U.S.A., by directly entering into political and military alliance with American imperialism and by flinging wide open the doors of China to the unrestrained penetration of capitals and even the American way of living, the newspaper underlines, are a brilliant testimonial to the wisdom and farsightedness of the analysis Comrade Enver Hoxha has made to the tendencies of the Chinese leadership for rapprochement with American imperialism ever since they began to come out on the surface.

Comrade Enver Hoxha forewarns about the catastrophic consequences of the course taken by the Chinese leadership, the great dangers that this course presents to the peoples in case that it is not brought to a halt. He stresses: "The first phase is that of setting China on the road of agreement with the revisionist betrayal, on the road of becoming discredited in the international arena, in the eyes of the peoples and communists. The second phase is the game of the three superpowers, of new combinations, of the balance of forces, of more severe quarrels in the international arena. The peoples and the Marxist-Leninists must fight with self-sacrifice to stop this retrogressive world course". (English edition, page 567-568).

Today, the editorial of the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" writes, we are witnessing how these forecasts made by Comrade Enver Hoxha have been and are being proved in practice. Social imperialist China has actively joined the game of the superpowers and, while it is continuing its course of alliance with American imperialism, it has become known, is entering into talks also with the Soviet social imperialists.

The newspaper writes further on about the importance of the materials included in "Reflections on China", which are devoted to the analysis on the so-called great proletarian cultural revolution.

The newspaper continues that in "Reflections on China", Comrade Enver Hoxha devoted a special attention to the problems of the relations among the sister parties and the unity of the Marxist-Leninist movement. In this field, he sternly opposes the chauvinist stand of the Chinese leadership to force the sister parties submit to the "conductor's baton".

Severely exposing and attacking the anti-Marxist, chauvinist and disruptive stands of the leadership of the Communist Party of China, in the "Reflections on China", Comrade Enver Hoxha resolutely expresses the unreserved support of the P.L.A. for the new Marxist-Leninist parties and forces, considering this as its lofty internationalist duty.

The newspaper underlines that the book of Comrade Enver Hoxha "Reflections on China" throws light, in the most detailed, argued and convincing way, through numerous facts and gradually, on the truth of the development of the Sino-Albanian relations. It is a severe indictment against the incorrect, unfriendly dishonest, anti-Marxist and chauvinist stands of the Chinese leadership with Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai at the head, toward our party and country, stands, which later on, would reach to such brutal anti-Albanian acts as the unilateral cessation of the economic and military credits and aids to Socialist Albania.

As Comrade Enver Hoxha shows through numerous facts, even in the first volume "Reflections on China", the leadership of the C.P. of China has always acted behind its back, with bourgeois methods of the secret diplomacy.

As the book of Comrade Enver Hoxha "Reflections on China" clearly confirms, the P.L.A. has never kneeled down before the brutal pressures of the leadership of the C.P. of China to force it renounce its correct stands. On the contrary, the PLA withstood them with courage taking into account even the possibility of economic measures against our country, with which the Chinese side, in different ways and forms, threatened it time and again. These were the same anti-Marxist and chauvinist methods of big state used before against our party and country by the revisionist clique of Khrushchev as well, methods which were scornfully rejected by our party and people and had always suffered a complete fiasco, the newspaper writes in conclusion.

GREATER EFFORTS URGED, SHORTCOMINGS CRITICIZED IN MINING INDUSTRY

AU042100 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 29 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "No Concessions on the Fulfillment of Tasks in the Mines"]

[Text] Implementing the tasks set out by the Seventh AWP Congress, the mineral extracting and enriching industry has grown constantly. During the current 5-year period the planned tasks for chrome ore and concentrate, copper ore and concentrate, iron-nickel, pyrites, marble, mineral salt and so forth have been fulfilled and overfulfilled. [paragraph continues]

In addition to the mines already in production, which have accounted for most of the increased production, new mines have also been commissioned, such as the coal mines in Valias, Krasnic and Gerdec, quartz and phosphorite mines, copper mines at QAF Bardhe and Odhesht, iron-nickle mines at Prrenjas and Gur I Kuq and so forth. In addition to these mines, new enrichment plants have been commissioned during the past 3 years or are under construction in the current year, such as the copper enrichment plant at Fushe Arrez, the quartz enrichment plant at Lac, the chrome enrichment plant at Kalimac, the iron-nickel plant at Gur I Kuq and so forth. This has further increased the potential of the mining industry which, as the party teaches us, provides the base for securing raw materials in the country and constitutes the major source of incomes from exports.

Apart from the very important achievements of the mining industry, great tasks are confronting it for the fulfillment of this year's plan and the 5-year plan. That is why the preparation of mines for next year and in the more distant future with all necessary equipment--both above and below ground--is one of the most important tasks for the Directorate of Mines, the District People's Council Executive Committees and the Ministry of Industry and Mining. The question of equipping existing mines to raise the quantity and quality of minerals, and particularly of the newer mines, must also be better taken in hand by the party organizations and committees in some districts, particularly in Terelene, Pogradec, Kolonje, Kukes and Tirana districts.

The implementation of the tasks set out by comarade enver Hoxha at the Fifth Albania Democratic Front Congress for total reliance on our own efforts requires, among other things, an increase in the extraction of minerals such as chrome, copper, coal, bitumen, marbles and other minerals required by the economy and particularly, by the export sector. In this context, all working people in the mining sector, the engineering and technical staff, the district party and state organs and the respective departments must think incessantly on ways and means of increasing the extraction capacity of the mines and the capacities of enrichment plants.

Greater efforts must be made by the collective of the new[coal] mine at Valias to fulfill the tasks and increase output, currently, while possibilities exist for increasing the output and purification of coal daily, the managers of the enterprise and of the mine itself must further strengthen the proletarian discipline at work, as well as the technical discipline. Very large investments have been made by the state in this mine and numerous workers and cadres have been allocated. Although over a year has elapsed since work started on the first seam, the work is not going on properly. This situation is resulting in millions of leks being lost by the state monthly, instead of expenditure being met and income being created for the economy, therefore, by setting in motion all their instruments, that is the mass organizations, the party basic organizations must place themselves in the vanguard of the struggle and efforts to insure that this mine makes up for the lag created and, moreover, to make earnest preparations for an earnest increase in future output.

Stronger measures must be taken by the Pogradec District People's Council Executive Committee and the extractive enterprise to overcome the procrastinations in completing the road and surface objects of the coal mine in Verdove. It is planned that this mine should begin extraction to supply consumers with coal beginning in July.

Particularly great tasks confront the working collectives of the chrome mines in Bulquze, Bater, Tropoje and Kalimash, which are required not only to meet the planned targets but also to exceed them. The major reserve in increasing the output of chrome concentrate lies in further raising the quality of the output.

This is therefore, where the managers of the mines must center their attention, because as a result of the completion of the selection plants, all possibilities exist to increase the output of copper concentrate. This will considerably increase the production capacities of the enrichment plants. The experience of the enrichment plant in reps, which has increased its processing capacity by over 80 percent over the planned capacity, must be taken into consideration and used also by the other enrichment plants. On the eve of the completion of the first half of the year, it is necessary to analyze the situation and set out concrete tasks for further preparations to create new reserves and working places, particularly in the chrome mines.

The most important task in the copper sector this year is to accelerate the ahead of schedule construction of the Rehove Enrichment Plant in Korec, which will make it possible to increase the output of copper concentrate. The Korce Construction Enterprise, the engineering plants, particularly the "Dinamo" plant. And the Ministry of Industry and Mining must show greater concern in providing the material ba.. on time and thus make possible the commissioning of this plant on time. This plant will be built entirely by our own efforts and is the first of its type, thus requiring greater care on the part of the respective district organs and the ministry. In addition to this, another acute problem for the copper sector is to raise the quality of the output, which constitutes the greatest reserve in increasing the output of copper blister and the entire range of by-products. Stronger measures must be taken particularly in the Gjegjan, Thirres, Derven and other mines because their pace during the January-May period has not been satisfactory. The available data shows, for example, that output quantity was fulfilled 102 percent during the first quarter, whereas quality goods were fulfilled only 90 percent, thus creating a deficit of some hundreds of tons of copper blister and raising transportation and processing costs by some millions of leks. This harms the economy. Acts of this kind in this situation must not be permitted particularly by the managing organs of the enterprises, which must make every effort to extract minerals of the required quality. The extraction of copper ore according to plan stipulates both quantity and quality. There can be no separation between the two and this must not be allowed to happen by the industry sections of Kukes and Mirdite Districts, which must follow up their matter more closely.

For various reasons some of the chrome, copper and iron-nickel mines have built up large stocks. Although transportation quotas have been planned annually over and above the extraction plans, the stocks are still growing larger instead of being reduced, thus resulting in losses both in quantity and quality, as in the Kacinare, Thirrez, Bater, Bulqize, Cervenake and other mines. It is not permitted to create large stocks at the mine heads. Therefore, the respective organs must consider this in the planning stage and rapidly eliminate these large stocks, which must be dispatched where they belong.

MEETING OF CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS REPORTED

AU072110 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Jul 79 AU

[Summary] The plenum of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions met today in one of the halls of the "Ali Kelmendi" Palace of Culture in Tirana. The meeting was also attended by distinguished agricultural workers, representatives of the mass organizations and central departments, trade union leaders in the agricultural state enterprises and motor tractor stations and others.

The plenum was opened by Rita Marko, chairman of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions.

Nimet Cani, secretary of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions delivered a report on "the work carried out and the tasks confronting the trade unions for the ideopolitical education and mobilization of the workers in the state agricultural enterprises for the fulfillment of plans." The report and ensuing discussions stressed the advanced experiences in this matter. Ideas were discussed on ways and means of improving the ideopolitical work in conformity with the educational, professional and cultural standards of the agricultural workers and thus further raise the degree of mobilization of the working masses.

Rita Marko also addressed the meeting.

BRIEFS

SIGNAL CORPS ANNIVERSARY--In the framework of the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation and on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Signal Service of the People's Army, a jubilee meeting was held today at the Central Army Club in Tirana. The meeting was attended by veterans, cadres, servicemen from the Tirana Garrison and military students. A speech was delivered on the occasion by Deputy Defense Minister Maliq Sadushi. Veli Llakaj, Deputy Defense Minister, and chief of the General Staff, read out a message of greetings from Defense Minister Mehmet Shehu to the service. A telegram was sent to the AWP Central Committee. A concert and an exhibition showing spare parts and complete sets of equipment used by the Signal Service and produced in the country were also part of the program. This morning a scientific session was held, at which one report and four papers were read. A thematic meeting was also held by the Officers Club of the Ministry of the Interior on this occasion. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 22 Jun 79 AU]

LEADERS ATTEND GRADUATION CEREMONY--A graduation ceremony took place today at the "Mehmut Shemu" military academy. The ceremony was attended by cadres and teaching staff of the academy, representatives of the Ministry of Defense and of the Tirana Garrison, and others. The ceremony was also attended by Hysni Kapo, AWP Central Committee politburo memeber and secretary Veli Llakaj, deputy defense minister and chief of the General Staff, Xhelil Gjoni, Tirana District Party Committee secretary, Deputy Minister of Education and Culture Lili Zhamo, and others. Llambi Gegprifti, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member greeted those present on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and Enver Hoxha, personally. Hysni Kapo also addressed those present. A telegram was sent to the AWP Central Committee and to Enver Hoxha, supreme commander of the armed forces of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albania 1800 GMT 2 Jul 79 AU]

GREEK ARTISTS RETURN HOME--The Greek song and dance troupe performed yesterday in the city of Sarande. On their way to Sarande, the Greek artists stopped in the village of Finiq in the Vurgu region [Greek minority center] where a meeting was held at which the Greek artists were told about the achievements and the happy socialist life enjoyed by the people of this region. After a performance by the Greek artists, the Finiq Children's Choir sang Greek and Albanian songs in praise of the party and Enver Hoxha. The Greek troupe then went on to the city of Sarande and gave a performance there. The troupe then left Albania and returned to Greece. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 2 Jul 79 AU]

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON VISIT TO TURKEY BY TUDOR ZHIVKOV

9 July Zhivkov-Ecevit Talks

AU100955 Sofia BTA in English 0823 GMT 10 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Antalya, July 10 (BTA correspondent)--The official talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov, State Council president of Bulgaria, and Mr Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of Turkey began here yesterday in the afternoon.

Present on the Bulgarian side were Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, and other officials, and on the Turkish side--State Minister Mr Hikmet Cetin, who is deputy prime minister of Turkey, Mr Gunduz Okcun, Turkey's foreign minister, and other officials.

The two sides considered issues pertaining to promotion of bilteral relations, as well as a wide range of international problems. Discussing bilateral relations, the two countries' leaders underlined with satisfaction that reciprocally profitable cooperation is developing along ascending lines.

Special attention was paid to economic cooperation. Views were exchanged in particular on the possibilities for further expansion and deepening of cooperation in the sphere of road, railway and sea transport, to the expansion of cooperation in communications. Outlined were the measures which the two countries could undertake in environmental conservation, in particular protecting the rivers crossing Bulgarian and Turkish soil and the Black Sea from pollution.

Regarding the world situation the two stated that their stands on the key international issues are similar or close. The leaders of Bulgaria and Turkey emphasized that they will persist in their efforts aimed at consolidation and deepening of the process of detente--the only sensible alternative for preservation of world peace. They expressed hope that the Madrid meeting in 1980 will mark a constructive step towards integral translation in life of all agreements underlying the Helsinki Final Act.

During the talks the SALT II Soviet-American treaty signed in Vienna was highly assessed as a constructive step towards curbing the nuclear arms race. Underlined was bilateral wish for a successful work of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, of the disarmament committee and of the other forums at which the stopping of the arms race and the disarmament are being discussed.

The two countries' leaders considered the situation in the Balkans and underlined that they will keep making most active efforts for the promotion of goodneighbourliness and cooperation on the peninsula.

Concern was voiced over the Middle East situation and the two sides stressed that lasting peace in that part of the world could be achieved only after the solution of the Palestinian issue which underlies the Middle East conflict.

The talks, which proceed in an atmosphere of friendship, goodneighbourliness and constructive spirit, will continue today.

10 July Activities

AU102025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov today continued his friendly and working visit to neighboring Turkey. BTA correspondent in Ankara Stefan Solakov reports:

[Solakov--begin recording] Our state leader again met and had talks with Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit at the hall of the provincial governor in the port of Antaliya. Petur Mladenov and Gunduz Okcun, ministers of the two countries, also attended the talks. A number of major issues connected with bilateral relations as well as certain problems of the international situation were discussed.

Also today Comrade Todor Zhivkov and those accompanying him visited some famous historical sites in the vicinity of the port of Antalya. They were accompanied by Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit and some cabinet ministers. The Bulgarian guests were welcomed everywhere with cordial applause by the citizens and tourists in this beautiful Turkish town on the Mediterranean. Tonight the governor and mayor of Antaliya will give an official dinner in honor of our first state leader. Tomorrow the program provides for another tour in the beautiful Antalya area and at about 1700 local time the friendly and working visit of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, is expected to end and the special plane with the eminent guest will depart for Bulgaria. [end recording]

POLAND'S GIEREK COMPLETES HOLIDAY, DEPARTS 11 JULY

AU110752 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 11 Jul 79 AU

[Text] On 11 July Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, who was in Bulgaria on holiday at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, departed Bulgaria. At Varna airport he was cordially seen off by Comrades Krustyu Trichkov, Todor Stoychev, Ognyan Doynov and Dimitur Stanishev.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO MARKS U.S. NATIONAL DAY

AU051515 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Jul 79 p 7 AU

[Editorial article: "National Holiday of the United States"]

[Text] The Declaration of Independence of the United States of America was solemnly adopted on 4 July 1776 in the city of Philadelphia. This date remains the greatest holiday of the American people because the official founding of a new sovereign state conforms with the freedom-loving and democratic spirit of the common people. This historical document was a significant progressive event for that epoch because it was permeated with the spirit of lofty human aspirations.

Today the United States is one of the most advanced capitalist countries. The two centuries-old development is characterized by very contradictory trends--moments of great achievement are followed by periods of decline in which the noble principles of the Declaration of Independence are quoted to justify deviations from them. The reason for this lies in a number of features that are characteristic of the social system existing in the United States. The industrious and talented American people have created tremendous material and intellectual values which have not always been used to the people's benefit. This is precisely why it is in the interest of these people that natural and man-made values should be used for the basic purpose of preserving peace and developing social progress.

The Soviet Union and the United States are the two states which, thanks to their economic and military power, are exercising a decisive influence upon the world's current political atmosphere. Americans with common sense are clearly aware of their country's responsibility for the preservation of world peace, as well as of the historical doom of a policy aimed against the interests and aspirations of the overwhelming majority of mankind.

Thanks to the persevering efforts and to the constantly growing prestige of the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, such steps have become possible along the path of detente and along the path of consolidating security, and these steps are being greeted with ever increasing response in the United States. Despite temporary deviations, foresight and a realistic approach are prevailing as a sound and promising trend in Washington's policy.

The signing of the Vienna agreement after the SALT II negotiations represents a significant recent step in the trend to guarantee security throughout the world. This realistic and concrete document of exceptional importance is built upon the principle of equal security, and convincingly proves that the Soviet Union and the United States are capable of resolving many complicated and delicate questions together. As Leonid Brezhnev; CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium, declared at the dinner he gave in Vienna in honor of U.S. President Jimmy Carter: "The power of our two countries imposes particular responsibility on them. No propoganda attacks, no games with some sort of 'combination of forces,' but wise self-restraint, respect for the legitimate interests of one's partner and an honest striving to find a common language in building a more sensible and less dangerous world--this, according to us, is the key to success. By acting in this spirit and by avoiding directing our bilateral cooperation against any third countries whatsoever, we will be able, in my opinion, to greatly contribute to the benefit of both the USSR and U.S. peoples, as well as to the benefit of all mankind."

Despite the officially confirmed striving toward a wise and self-restrained policy, voices are being heard in Washington opposing this important agreement. President Jimmy Carter, in his speech to the U.S. Congress delivered immediately after his return from Vienna, gave the following answer to such views: "SALT II is part of a long historical process of gradually reducing the danger of nuclear war. SALT II is a process that we must not undermine. SALT II must be judged on its own merits, and on its own merits it is a substantial gain for national security and international stability. But it would be the height of irresponsibility to ignore the possible consequences of failure to ratify the treaty."

Along with all peace-loving forces throughout the world, the Bulgarian public hopes that realistic trends in the foreign policy of the United States will be consolidated because this is in the interest of the American people themselves. On the occasion of the American people's holiday, we extend to them our sincere congratulations and our wished for further development of beneficial relations between our two countries.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV SEND GREETINGS TO MONGOLIAN LEADERS

AU102030 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], and to Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR:

Dear comrades: On the occasion of the 58th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of all Bulgarians and on our own behalf, we send our most cordial greetings to you, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and to the Council of Ministers of the MPR and also to the fraternal Mongolian people.

Under the MPRP leadership, the Mongolian people--inspired by the cause of Great October--have achieved the consolidation of the 1921 people's revolution. During the past 58 years, deep socioeconomic transformations have been carried out in the country. With the assistance of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, the MPR achieved noteworthy successes in its political, economic and cultural development. Following the 17th MPRP Congress, the working people in fraternal Mongolia have carried out positive structural changes in the main branches of national economy.

Today the MPR valuably contributes to expanding the socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework. We are pleased to note that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the MPR and between the BCP and the MPRP are constantly developing and deepening based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

We are convinced that the recent visit of the MPR party-government delegation to Bulgaria and the talks held in this connection, will produce a further impulse to the future development of the (?friendly) Bulgarian-Mongolian relations.

On the eve of Mongolia's national holiday we wish you, dear comrades, and all Mongolians, further greater successes in achieving the program of the 17th MPRP Congress and in socialist building and flourishing of fraternal Mongolia.

PLAN FOR TIES WITH JAPANESE TU COUNCIL ADOPTED

AU101404 Sofia BTA in English 1336 GMT 10 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 10 (BTA)--"The oil and trading crisis slowed down the rates of Japanese economic development. The growth in industrial output dropped from 10 percent in 1978 to 5 percent in 1979; 1,300,000 men remained jobless. Thanks to the spring offensive of the Japanese trade unions the gap between inflation and salary rise was narrowed," said Mr Kadzud Sadatamu, assistant chairman of the Liaison Council of the Churitsu Roren Federation of Independent Unions of Japan and leader of a delegation of the council here.

The Japanese delegation is paying an official and friendly visit here since July 5 at the invitation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. The delegation was received by Mr Misho Mishev, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. At their meeting the two sides said they were pleased with the results of bilateral cooperation and expressed their willingness to further expand and strengthen it.

The Japanese delegation had talks with a delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, at which the two delegations expressed the determination of their organizations to work earnestly for the expansion and consolidation of the unity of trade unions of different orientation in the struggle for peace, national independence and social progress. The representatives of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and of Churitsu Roren greeted the idea of convening a world trade union conference on the economic and social consequences of disarmament. The two delegations expresses their solidarity with the nations fighting against imperialism and the monopolies, against colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and fascism. A 1980-1981 plan for the promotion of bilateral ties between the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and the Liaison Council of the Independent Unions of Japan was adopted.

Today the Japanese delegation left the country.

STANISHEV MEETS WITH DANISH CP OFFICIAL NORLUND

AU102015 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 10 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 10 (BTA)--Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, met Mr Ib Norlund, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Danish Communist Party.

Some questions on the international situation and on the international communist and workers movement were discussed. Mr Norlund gave a high appraisal to the consistent and principled policy of the BCP for the consolidation of peace and cooperation among the peoples in the Balkans, in Europe and the world. The complete unanimity of the two parties on the questions discussed was underlined and a wish was expressed for the expansion and deepening of the links between the Bulgarian and Danish communist parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO REPORTS MINISTERIAL COUNCIL ENERGY CONSERVATION DECREE

AU091120 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Jul 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Bulgarian Council of Ministers decree on energy conservation measures through more effective use of automobile transportation]

[Text] The Council of Ministers has adopted a decree on reducing the use of liquid fuels in public and departmental transportation. It envisages measures of technical and organizational character aimed at securing additional conservation of liquid fuels through a more effective use of automobile transportation. The decree envisages that as of 31 August non-profitable and old trucks, as well as those which have a high fuel consumption, will be taken out of circulation, dismantled and scrapped. The deadline for the trucks of the National Agroindustrial Union and the Central Cooperative Unions is 30 November.

In order to be able to maintain necessary transportation other trucks will be subjected to 2-3 shifts and 6-7 day weekly schedules. If plants are unable to maintain transportation with their own transportation means, their servicing will be done by general use transportation.

In order to increase the effectiveness of dump-trucks and reduce transportation distance, the dug-up soil from construction sites will be used as of 31 July for gardening in nearby areas.

In order to reduce to a minimum the travel of empty vehicles from one okrug to another the Ministry of Transportation is to perfect a uniform national system of international and inter-okrug transportation to insure full loading of all trucks, regardless of their departmental affiliation. At the same time it is forbidden for departmental vehicles up to 1.5 tons and buses with up to 12 seats to travel outside the okrug of their registration.

Departmental buses which are not utilized fully or as prescribed will be confiscated and transferred for general use to Automobile Transportation--or to other departments. Tourists organizations' buses will only be used for the transportation of organized tourists, as a part of comprehensive services.

The Ministry of Transportation is to organize automobile transportation in a planned and coordinated manner, so that the travel of empty vehicles is reduced to a minimum and strict control over rational utilization of transportation means is asserted. Permission for the travel of empty vehicles from one okrug to another will be given only as an exception when there is no cargo.

The travel of official vehicles outside the okrug of their registration without written permission from their higher organization is forbidden. Personal official vehicles can be used on Sundays, Saturdays and holidays only for official needs with the permission of department heads.

The Ministry of Transportation is to take measures to facilitate travel by public transportation for business assignments of officials, who until now used official vehicles for this purpose. The ministry, together with the executive committees of the okrug people's committees and Sofia City People's Council, is to take additional measures for improving the transportation of workers and employees during rush hours. When necessary the work schedule of plants and organizations is to be changed.

The decree also envisages a number of measures to more rationally and effectively utilize lubricants and fuels. The Petrol State Economic Union is to provide fuel to state and public motor vehicles limited by coupons.

The coloring of A-83 fuel as well as adding indicators to other liquid fuels for state and public motor vehicles will begin on 1 October. A rationed sale of A-83 fuel will be introduced from the same date.

Until the end of the year the Ministry of Transportation and the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee are to work out a program on modifying taxicabs for use with liquid gas. The use of the fuel will be introduced first in Sofia and then gradually in the other major cities. Concrete tasks related to solving the problem have been set for the Ministry of Machine Building and Ministry of Chemical Industry.

The Ministry of Electronics and Electrical Engineering, Ministry of Supply and State Reserves, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Ministry of Machine Building have also received concrete tasks for securing the necessary electronic consumption meters, odometers, nozzles and spare parts.

As of 1 January 1980 the distance traveled by vehicles will be calculated on the basis of odometers and tachometers [taksi-graf] data paying special attention to discrepancies in the travel documents data. Vehicles with irregular or unsealed odometers or tachometers will not be allowed to function and will be reported as technically out of order. Vehicles which have registered excessive use, because of technical reasons, or have used their monthly limit will be taken out of circulation.

A driver of a state or public vehicle who has misappropriated fuel or lubricants for the needs of private persons, intentionally damaged the odometer or the tachometer, or used travel documents which had been illegally obtained will be fired for breach of discipline without the right to hold an official job for 3 years.

A draft on correcting the penal code to increase the penalty for misappropriating fuel or lubricants intended for official use will be submitted. The penalty will include the confiscation of private vehicles.

When the leadership of state, cooperative and public organizations permit more than two violations for wasting fuels and lubricants, that vehicle will be stopped, confiscated and sold or given to other organizations or departments.

At the same time the leaders of the economic organizations, departments and independent units will set the motor vehicles usage norms, on the basis of the set limit, and will provide incentives for and sanctions against executive and leading personnel.

The Ministry of Power Supply, the executive committees of the okrug people's councils and Sofia City People's Council are required to reduce the use of energy for street lights by 70 percent. For that purpose the lights will be switched off by 2300 local time in summer and 2200 local time in winter. After those hours only the crossroads, sections of intensive traffic and other important objects and places will be illuminated.

The decree proposes that the Fatherland Front National Council, the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee, and the Central Council of the Bulgarian Drivers Union begin a broad information campaign aimed at increasing the effectiveness of automobile transportation and reducing the use of liquid fuels and lubricants.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO HOLD ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEETING

AU021328 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Jun 79 p 3 AU

[BTA report: "At the National Assembly"]

[Text] On 4 July at 1000 local time there will be a session of the Permanent Committee on Environmental Protection with the participation of the Council on Environment Protection attached to the State Council.

The session will discuss a report on the results of the implementation of environmental protection measures during the first 3 years of the 5-year plan period and a report on the socioecological conditions and requirements in connection with the protection and improvement of Sofia city and the environment of the Sofia conurbation system.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH HOLLAND--Sofia, June 22 (BTA)-- A general economic, industrial and trade cooperation agreement was signed here today between the Dutch "Foskamp and Freeland" firm and Bulgarian economic and foreign trade organizations. The agreement provides for cooperation in the building up of complete agricultural projects such as hot houses, poultry farms, mushroom-farms, stock-breeding farms and also in the making of air-conditioning and refrigeratory facilities. The forms of future cooperation have been specified--exchange of technical documentation, joint research and engineering work, cooperated deliveries of complete plants, etc. The agreement was signed by the Bulgarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Atanas Ginev and by the president of the Dutch firm, Mr. (Peter Foskamp). [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1448 GMT 22 Jun 79 AU]

JAPANESE SOCIALIST DELEGATION--Sofia, June 28 (BTA)--A delegation of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan, led by Mr Hadjime Fukada, member of the Central Executive Committee and head of the "Youth Organizations" Department, was on visit here at the invitation of the CC of the BCP from June 26 to 28, 1979. The Japanese guests were made familiar with the BCP experience in the build-up of the developed socialist society, with a special emphasis on the work with the youth. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1324 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU]

FINLAND AMBASSADOR ARRIVES--(Esko Kalervo Vaartela), the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Finland to our country, arrived yesterday. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION TO USSR--A working group of the National Assembly's permanent commissions led by Minko Stefanov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, departed on 24 June for the USSR. The delegation will be briefed on the experience of the USSR Supreme Soviet permanent commissions. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Jun 79 AU]

YORDANOV MEETS SOVIET MARSHAL--Georgi Yordanov, member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Aleksandr Pokryshkin, marshal of the air force, three times Hero of the Soviet Union and chairman of the All-Union Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation and Navy [DOSAAF]. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 25 Jun 79 AU]

PROTOCOL WITH USSR--The regular 28th session of the Permanent Bulgarian-Soviet Subcommittee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation ended its work. Throughout 4 days, questions of further expanding mutual cooperation and coordination of plans for the development of science and technology between the countries for the period 1979-85 were discussed. Today a protocol on the results of the session was signed in Burgas. On the Soviet side the protocol was signed by Konstantin Chernyayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Committee on Science and Technology, and on the Bulgarian side by Nacho Papazov, chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technical Progress. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 6 Jul 79 AU]

BCP-PORTUGUESE CP MEETING--Sofia, July 6 (BTA)--Today the Secretary of the CC of the BCP Mr Dimitur Stanishev met the delegation of the CC of the Portuguese Communist Party, headed by Mr Carlos Brito, member of the political commission of the CC of the PCP and chairman of the parliamentary group of the party in the Portuguese Assembly of the Republic. Information was exchanged during the conversation about the tasks the BCP and the PCP are solving at the present stage and on the most topical problems of the international communist movement. Willingness for the further expansion of relations between the two fraternal parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proleterian internationalism was expressed. [Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 6 Jul 79 AU]

BCP-FRELIMO MEETING--Mr Petur Dyulgerov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, today received the working group of the FRELIMO Party, headed by Mr (Luciano Nguraze), member of the CC of FRELIMO and organization secretary of the party in the province of Tete, Mozambique. The group are on a visit there at the invitation of the CC of the BCP. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 6 Jul 79 AU]

PROTOCOL WITH ETHIOPIA--An operating protocol was signed in Sofia between the Central Cooperative Union and the Ethiopian Artisans' Agency [Kessida]. The protocol envisages forms of cooperation between the two organizations in the sector of crafts and small trade, between cooperatives and small industrial enterprises. An exchange of experts and of documents in the cooperatives' sector is provided for. The protocol was signed by Ivan Prumov, chairman of the Central Cooperative Union and by [name indistinct], manager of the [Kessida] Agency. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 6 Jul 79 AU]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MONGOLIA--A delegation of the National Committee for the Defense of Peace which paid a visit to Mongolia at the invitation of the Public Organizations for Peace and Friendship Federation, has returned home. Georgi Dimitrov Goshkin, chairman of the National Committee for the Defense of Peace, spoke to our radio correspondent about his impressions of this visit. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 Jul 79 AU]

SUHARTO, CHNOUPEK DISCUSS REFUGEES, ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD101816 Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Jakarta--The signing of the SALT II treaty by the Soviet Union and the United States was appreciated by Indonesian President Suharto when he received here on Tuesday visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

He expressed the conviction that the treaty will contribute to the further consolidation of the policy of international detente and the overall improvement of the international atmosphere elsewhere than Europe, including South-East Asia.

President Suharto said that the adopted disarmament measures could bring big material means to the developing countries for the implementation of their national economic plans.

He said that Indonesia is exerting efforts to strengthen peace and stability in South-East Asia and mutually beneficial cooperation in the region. All issues which have emerged in South-East Asia, including the refugee problem, must be solved by talks of all the parties concerned.

President Suharto also spoke about the necessity of eliminating the hot-beds of tension in the world and the role played by Indonesia in the non-aligned movement.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek briefed the Indonesian president on the disarmament proposals of the socialist countries which were presented at the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states in November 1978 and at the session of the foreign ministers in Budapest in May 1979.

Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed to the peace-loving policy of Vietnam and Cambodia which are striving for good-neighbouring relations with all countries in the region and for a peaceful solution of all existing problems. The governments of the two countries base their attitudes to the "refugee" issue on the same principles.

This problem stems from the consequences of the years-long U.S. aggression in Indochina and the acts of aggression of the Chinese leadership against Socialist Vietnam, Minister Chnoupek said. He added that the aim of the hostile campaigns and attempts of the forces of imperialism and the Beijing leadership to destabilize the situation in the region is to divert the world public's attention from their responsibility for this development.

On bilateral questions, President Suharto and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek agreed that Czechoslovak-Indonesian relations are developing favourably.

They noted that there exist immense possibilities of their further promotion in all fields and that the use of these possibilities will play an important role in carrying on the political dialogue between the two countries.

President Suharto stressed Indonesia's great interest in enhancing cooperation with Czechoslovakia whose economic potential can contribute to the realization of Indonesia's national economic development plan by supplies of complete plant equipment and engineering products. Indonesia can offer a wide assortment of raw materials and products necessary for the Czechoslovak economy.

In conclusion, President Suharto appreciated the open and constructive nature of the talks between the two countries' foreign ministers (?and) described this (?first visit) by a Czechoslovak foreign minister since the establishment of an independent Indonesian state as an important impulse to the further development of mutually advantageous relations in all spheres of common interest.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja hosted a dinner in honour of Minister Chnoupek. The two ministers' talks will continue tomorrow.

HOFFMAN MEETS WITH BULGARIA'S TONCHEV

LD102312 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, met in Prague today Stoyan Tonchev, member of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

In the course of the conversation Comrade Hoffmann informed the Bulgarian guest about the topical tasks in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

VIETNAM CP DELEGATION ARRIVES, ATTENDS RECEPTION

LD102158 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] led by To Huu, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, arrived in Prague today at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. At a reception for the VCP delegation given by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, the sides informed each other about the situation in their parties and countries and exchanged experiences, above all in ideological work.

U.S.,CSSR SCIENTISTS COOPERATE TO VIEW POST-SKYLAB METEORITES

LD101310 Prague CTK in English 1112 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak scientists want to use, at the request of their American colleagues, the Czechoslovak network for the observation and photographing of meteorites to follow the expected fall of parts of the U.S. space vehicle Skylab just before 1430 GMT tomorrow.

Czechoslovakia pioneered these exact methods of observation in the fall of the Pribram meteorite twenty years ago, has since established a network of stations 100 kilometres apart, each with a camera taking the angle of 180 degrees in one picture, and helped extend this method on an international scale. According to scientists, however, the bad weather may impede efficient use of the special optical equipment for the observation of clear meteorites.

STROUGAL, ROHLICEK ENTOURAGE VISIT WEST SLOVAK REGION

Hydroproject Visit

LD102104 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier, accompanied by Rudolf Rohlicek, federal vice premier, and Vlastimil Ehrenberger, minister of fuel and power, arrived for a working visit of the West Slovak region today.

They were welcomed by Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier, and by Comrades Jan Janik, Karol Martinka, Julius Hanus and Jan Broska, all of whom are also accompanying Comrade Strougal and his entourage on their working visit. Ladislav Mikus, our reporter, reports by telephone that the guests first inspected in Bratislava the model of the system of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydro-projects. Afterward, they left for the site of the future hydro-project. At the fourth kilometer mark of the feed canal behind the village of Bac, they were welcomed at the building site by the representatives of Vahostav, and the managing director of the enterprise, Dusan Choma, explained to them the principle of sealing the bed of the future canal. They then went to the site of a future power plant. In the afternoon, Comrade Strougal and his entourage will inspect by helicopters the fields of the West Slovak region.

Strougal Interview

LD102146 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Ladislav Mikus interview with Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal at Gabcikovo, West Slovak region, on 10 July--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Premier, during your visit, you have now surely acquired a better idea of the construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydro-project?

[Answer] Yes, but I have seen this for the second time. However, obviously I have seen it for the first time at this stage of construction. It is a great project, one of the greatest investment projects which we have in Czechoslovakia at present, and it will be continued also in the next 5-year plans. It is very important for energy generating, for water conservancy; both from the viewpoint of agriculture and the protection of the whole Danube River. Thus this project is among those which we watch closely.

[Question] Since the very beginning this project has been a joint project between Hungarian designers and our designers and has been discussed and approved by the Federal Assembly. From this obviously follow obligations for us in various directions.

[Answer] Yes, it is basically an international project in which two countries participate, but the Soviet Union also contributes a great supply of technology: both transportation systems and power technological equipment. Thus our builders, and all our suppliers, have to pay great attention to this project because it concerns both countries and is of really great economic importance. And I think that from what I have seen so far today, designers, builders and suppliers are trying to solve some problems which, however, are far from being solved.

[Question] Comrade Premier, we have many problems in the investment projects' construction, and surely this project is no exception.

[Answer] The project is at the initial stage, and I am glad that the designers have basically completed their tasks and that the designs of the project are prepared. There are problems in the supplies of technology, this means that there are a number of questions which have to be solved. Obviously connected with this is the task of creating of a social background and acquisition of the required and sufficient manpower. For this, comrades here are creating the conditions. However there is still some delay in this respect. But I think, if we take care now, during the preparation of the plans for 1980 and for the next 5-year plan, that the tasks in the plan, outlined by the agreement and the planned time for the project's commissioning, are in harmony with technological supplies and transportation capacities, we can them successfully deal with this great project.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL ISSUES WARNING TO MANAGERS

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jun 79 p 1 WA

[Unattributed editorial: "Need to Think About Today and Tomorrow"]

[Text] It has now been more than a year since the 11th CPCZ Central Committee March session which evaluated in detail results achieved since the 15th CPCZ Congress, and, while citing all the positive achievements, pointed out also, with full seriousness and urgency, the numerous problems and shortfalls with which we are struggling in the implementation of the demanding socioeconomic program which is moreover now being implemented under worsening external and international economic conditions. It was then stated quite openly, clearly and unequivocally, that notwithstanding all the good results, and the fact that a great deal of work had been done, we had not achieved everything we had been striving for, and that some of it had been within our capabilities to achieve. "Orientation to a rapid growth of efficiency and quality of all work has not as yet become sufficiently evident. That deprives us needlessly of an opportunity of getting an even higher national product. The rate and scope of implementing the results of science and technology could also stand considerable improvement. Moreover, we have been counting on being able to strengthen our export capabilities much more and on making more rapid progress in changing the structure and innovation of products, especially in industry. We still have industrial enterprises which fall short of plan goals and thereby disrupt the work of other enterprises, damage our domestic market and make the task of foreign trade more difficult."

Yes, all this--and, as we know, much more than that was said at the 11th session--all these are things which we are well aware of. If someone comes with them today or tomorrow and holds them up as some kind of a new discovery, he is perpetrating a deception. The party has never hidden difficulties and it has not deluded anyone. It has always been aware of the difficulties stemming from the objective and subjective causes and has mobilized workers to overcome the problems. Nevertheless we do encounter people who do not understand the problems, who do not realize their full scope and even some persons who take advantage of our problems and shortcomings in order to denigrate the work of the party and who demagogically assert that the communists always only praise everything and keep silent about the shortcomings. That is in sharp conflict with reality. All we need to do is to take the reports and resolutions issued by any session of the CPCZ Central Committee, scan the material produced by our communication media, and we shall find so much criticism and self-criticism that no governing party in a nonsocialist world would be able to say anything approaching it, openly and publicly. The other components of the National Front behave similarly, also in a critical and self-critical manner. We are not saying this to be boastful; this is something which stems from our concept of socialist democracy, from the fact that here it is the public who is the creator and the implementor and as such must get, and is getting, a realistic picture of the life of society, about its options, advantages and also shortcomings. For only in that way can it consciously take part in the grandiose construction and show initiative. It must know the truth. And the truth, as we know, is neither good nor bad, it is always objective, provided, of course, that we do not pass as truth something which is not the truth.

But it seems that some people have a weak memory because they absorb only half of the truth. They remember well when we say that it is our program to make the life of the people more solidly secure, to increase their material and spiritual standards. That is true enough but the other half of the truth has not stopped being valid--namely, that the success of that is dependent on our economic results, that we can only divide that which we produce. We cannot ignore these interrelationships if we do not want to become victims of empty dreams and lose solid ground from under our feet. Let us see how many people there are who still do not have a completely clear conscience in this respect and who live in the false belief that even without work one can eat cake. But manna does not drop from heaven, even under socialism.

The policy line of the 15th CPCZ Congress to increase the efficiency and quality of all work and to utilize intensive factors of economic growth cannot be evaded. The above-mentioned March session of the CPCZ Central Committee emphasized that we must put that policy line into practice with more effort and more consistency than to date. That is the only and decisive way in which to make ourselves equal to our tasks and in which to create even in the future enough resources for the fulfillment of the fundamental goal of our party--the satisfaction of the material and cultural needs of our people. Let us say it once more in another way: It is the fundamental prerequisite. And now let us look with a demanding and critical look at every work site at what we are doing and let us give ourselves a sincere answer as to whether we can be satisfied everywhere that this line, this fundamental prerequisite, is being implemented. We have said this more than once: We still have the situation in which some people do the pulling while others ride. It is not possible to tolerate nonfulfillment of tasks, not to urge assumption of responsibility on the part of people for whom it has been precisely defined. It is not possible to protect those who produce work of poor quality, no matter who they are, it is not possible to allow shortcomings of a subjective character--shortcomings which it is in our power to remove--to be hiding behind the really objective difficulties.

We do not live isolated from the world, able to dismiss its problems with a wave of our hand. It is no secret that during recent years our economy has also felt strongly the negative repercussions of the sharp rise of prices of raw materials, fuels, materials of all kinds as well as foodstuffs in the capitalist markets. It is no secret that this is an especially burning problem for us when we know how poor our country is in raw materials and what enormous quantities of raw materials, materials, energy and foodstuffs we need for our production and for feeding our population. Those are difficulties which we term objective, those in our view are the objective, external, economic conditions under which we manufacture, sell and implement our economic development. These therefore must not only be kept in mind but we must be always systematically seeking ways of overcoming them, ways of mobilizing our own resources, in order that we may be able to achieve our planned objectives even under these more difficult, infinitely worsened conditions. Some of it is perhaps beyond our means today despite all our efforts, but we must calculate for the future and step by step resolve problems of a more long-term character which we are having difficulties in mastering at the moment.

It is clear to any reasonable person that the more difficult and the more complicated the objective conditions are, the more the shortcomings of a subjective character come to the fore and hinder us. [paragraph continues]

Our energy, our creative know-how must be directed to the overcoming of the objective conditions and they must not be wasted on difficulties and shortfalls which are being accumulated needlessly and for no acceptable reason. That is why our first priority is to fulfill the directives of the congress with a greater tenacity, responsibility and also discipline, to fulfill the policy line of the economic policy of the party and not to give way to self-satisfaction where it is not justified. We want to emphasize in this context that an especially great and unshirkable responsibility is bourne by the whole area of management, from top to bottom, that there can be no pardon for even a minister, nor a foreman, not anyone who holds a function within the system of economic management. But we want also to emphasize that every individual and every rank-and-file worker must bear his own share of the responsibility, and must turn in a good quality product for which he is being paid. That is an absolutely just requirement.

Our goals and plans are rooted in the needs and potential of society; they are built on a realistic base. But we must not forget--and sometimes this tends to be forgotten--that there is a long and often very troublesome road between a goal and a plan on the one hand and reality and implementation on the other. In other words, it is not enough just to plan something and wish for it to happen. We must also exert much effort on behalf of it in all sectors, in all components of a complicated economic mechanism. Perhaps no one can be so naive as to think that all this is automatic, that each resolution, every directive, automatically sinks into the subconscious of the people and, most importantly, is translated into practical activity. However, we should also not forget that every instance of negligence relating to one or another task, every delay, has a repercussive impact on the overall fulfillment of the plan, on our overall intentions.

Socialism is a realistic force but it is not endowed with supernatural power. If we do not create the necessary resources, we cannot expect that those which we do have will last for ever. The sooner we realize this, and the sooner each of us starts making decisions, acting and working accordingly, the sooner we mobilize our forces and reveal further unused resources, the better it will be for all of us. The requirement of setting high standards is not an empty slogan, it is an absolute prerequisite which the party has set for each of its members and for each citizen.

It is known that the present year is especially difficult. To a number of objective difficulties were added others, caused by shortfalls in production at the beginning of the year, and the unfavorable climatic conditions in agriculture. The more difficult the implementation of the plan is, the more urgent is the need for efficient work of good quality and for economizing. An individual perhaps may say about all this that he does not have to fret, that it is not his worry--although if he did say it he would be wrong.

But the leadership of the party and state not only cannot say anything like that but it must act and define and manage the economic development in such a way that it may stand up to its responsibility to the people, that it may behave as a wise husbandman who does his planning for the future as well as for the present. For that matter, all this must be kept in mind by each and every one of us.

BRIEFS

NEW INDONESIAN ENVOY--Petrus Louhanapessy, new Indonesian ambassador to the CSSR, arrived on 28 June in the CSSR and was welcomed at the airport by J. Tucek, head of diplomatic protocol at the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

KOREAN SOLIDARITY MONTH--The withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea is the basic prerequisite for the country's unification. Yu Ho-chun, the ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Czechoslovakia, said here on Monday. Addressing a press conference on the occasion of the Month of Joint Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism beginning today, the ambassador said that U.S. imperialism is trying to create artificially "two Koreas" and want to continue using South Korea as its military base. He spoke with appreciation of the assistance and solidarity rendered by Czechoslovakia to the Korean people in their struggle for unification. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1809 GMT 25 Jun LD]

ALUMINUM FOR USSR AIRPORTS--The metallurgists of the Slovak National Uprising Plant in Ziar and Hronom have completed their aluminum deliveries designated for the modernization of the Vnukovo and Tallin airports in the USSR. The overall value of their deliveries amounts to Kcs23.5 million. [Bratislava [illegible] in Slovak 2 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

VISTING GREEK, SWEDISH COMMUNISTS--Grigoris Farakos, Politburo member of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee and chief editor of the party's central paper RIZOSPASTIS, visited on 29 June the editorial office of RUDE PRAVO. Sven Bjelf, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Swedish Communists and chief editor of the party's central paper NORRSKENS FLAMMAN, visited the editorial office at the same time. The two guests were received by Oldrich Svestka, CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat member and chief editor of RUDE PRAVO. In their talk the three comrades jointly expressed satisfaction with the cooperation of the three newspapers and also the conviction that this cooperation and the fraternal solidarity would continue to develop. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jun 79 p 1 AU]

TALKS WITH FRG--The CSSR and FRG government delegations conducted negotiations in Prague on 26-29 June. The object of negotiations was the adjustment of inland water transportation in treaty form. The results of the negotiations, conducted by Josef Dykast, USSR deputy minister of transport, and Christian Woelker, ministry director of the Federal Ministry of Transport, establish prerequisites for yet another meeting on these problems in the course of 1980 and also for the final conclusion of the agreement. [Text] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

FODDER HARVEST IN CZECH LANDS--The first harvesting of perennial fodder crops on arable land in the Czech Socialist Republic is drawing to its end. The planned tasks have been fulfilled in Southern Moravia, only10,500 hectares, that is less than 5 percent of the total acreage, remain to be harvested in the other regions. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 27 Jun 79 p 7 AU]--Fodder crops from meadows and pastures have been harvested from 93 percent of the total area in the Czech lands so far. In both North Moravia and South Bohemia some 10 percent remain to be harvested in West Bohemia 15 percent. Grasses that are inaccessible for machinery have been harvested from only 30 percent of the area in the Czech lands to date. [Prague ZEMEDESKE NOVINY in Czech 29 Jun 79 p 1 AU]--Farmers in central Bohemia completed by 29 June the harvest from meadows and pastures, by mowing the hay from the planned area of more than 33,000 hectares. The yields are somewhat lower than in the preceding years, due to the warm and dry weather. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 30 Jun 79 p 1 AU]

HONECKER LEAVES FOR HOLIDAY IN POLAND 11 JULY

LD111002 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0943 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, left for a holiday in Poland on Wednesday in response to an invitation from the PZPR Central Committee and its first secretary, Edward Gierek.

HONECKER RECEIVES SOVIET FINANCE MINISTER GARBUZOV 10 JULY

LD102008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1751 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Soviet Finance Minister Vasily Fedorovich Garbuzov, member of the CPSU Central Committee. During the discussion, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, topics were discussed in the interests of the further development of the increasingly closer relations on the basis of the 7 October 1975 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the GDR and USSR.

Minister Garbuzov conveyed cordial greetings to Erich Honecker from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

Present at the discussion were Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Siegfried Boehm, GDR finance minister; and SED Central Committee member; as well as Petr Abrasimov, Soviet ambassador to the GDR.

REPORTAGE ON ZAMBIAN MILITARY DELEGATION VISIT

Meeting With Hoffmann

LD101750 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1648 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann received today a Zambian military delegation which arrived on the same day in the Berlin capital for an official friendship visit to the GDR. It is headed by Zambian Defense Minister A. Grey Zulu.

During the discussion at the Defense Ministry, Army Gen Hoffmann briefed the Zambian military delegation on the task of the GDR National People's Army to protect at all times socialism and peace reliably in close alliance with the other armies of the Warsaw Treaty.

The GDR defense minister praised the Zambian people's contribution in the front of progressive African forces against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism--evidence of which he had personally seen during his visit to Lusaka a few weeks ago.

A Grey Zulu asked that greetings from Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda be conveyed to General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and State Council Chairman Erich Honecker. The minister reported on the latest developments in the African continent, in particular on the struggle of the independent states and liberation movements against the racists and colonialists.

Defense Ministers Dinner

LD102030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1810 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Army Gen Hoffmann gave a dinner Tuesday evening in honor of Zambian Defense Minister A. Grey Zulu. Both defense ministers agreed in toasts that the friendly relations between the GDR and Zambia, which had come into being and been strengthened in the common anti-imperialist struggle, were developing well. The two politicians described the Zambian military delegation's visit to the GDR as a contribution toward the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and armies.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CARRIES COMMENT ON WESTERN REACTION TO NEW LAWS

AU052116 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jul 79 P 2 AU

[Commentary by "W. M.": "Laws in the Interest of the Citizens"]

[Text] Last Thursday [28 June] the People's Chamber adopted a number of laws concerning the perfecting of the GDR's internal law system. In so doing, it proceeded from the mandate of the constitution to serve "the protection and development of the GDR and its state and social system," and to protect "the freedom, the peaceful life, the rights and the dignity of man" (Article 90).

The laws in question which, as is customary in our country, will soon be published in the LEGAL GAZETTE are the following: the law amending and supplementing provisions of the criminal law and procedures and of the law for combating offenses against regulations (in short: the third criminal law amendment); the law amending and supplementing the law on the GDR customs system (in short: the customs law) and the law amending and supplementing the foreign exchange law.

It is quite normal --the assertion of the right to self-determination--for a sovereign state to perfect its legal system from time to time by taking into consideration the requirements and experiences of the struggle against criminality. Through the third criminal law amendment of the GDR, various manifestations of criminal offenses are more differentially and unequivocally defined in legal terms. This applies particularly to attacks against the socialist state and social system, against the public and state order, against property and the national economy--in other words, issues where there is a clear mandate of the constitution.

The new regulations, for example--in line with customary international practice--include the expansion of the penal code's sphere of jurisdiction to the protection of watercraft and aircraft that are outside of GDR territory. Further innovations--in compliance with the development of international relations--concern the better protection of GDR citizens abroad and of aliens in the GDR.

Society is also provided with more opportunities to prevent criminal actions, to help persons placed on probation and to exert more influence on habitual criminals. Criminals who enrich themselves at the expense of society can now be more effectively fined.

Attacks against the socialist state and social system will be more effectively prevented. The protection of public order will be strengthened by law. The tremendous values that are growing year after year and are being created by our republic's working people, including the economic and scientific-technical findings, are now also better protected--an important prerequisite for the further implementation of our sociopolitical program.

The supplementing of the criminal procedure provisions makes for wider possibilities to secure all evidence, especially in the event of serious crimes, and for simplifying criminal proceedings. At the same time it takes into consideration the requirements of international cooperation.

The customs and foreign exchange regulations are further expanded, taking into consideration international experiences and our own practice. The new regulations are primarily directed against those who, taking advantage of the different currency systems, tremendously enrich themselves through antiquities and other objects.

By enacting these laws the People's Chamber has thus acted in line with the constitutional mandate of the state to look after the security of the citizens. It is because of the GDR's responsible fulfillment of the state function of protection and defense, in full compliance with international law, that our republic is today regarded as one of the safest countries on earth. In many parts of the world it is most certainly not like in our country where security and safety are a matter of course in the citizens' life.

Here it must naturally be taken into consideration that the GDR is situated at the juncture of the two large social systems, the Warsaw Pact alliance and NATO, amidst the stress field where the decision about war or peace is made. The great responsibility that results from this for the safeguarding of peace, the strengthening of socialism and defense preparedness is met also by our state in the field of law. It resolutely opposes the intensified diversion and baiting against the GDR and its citizens, and is taking all necessary precautions against it.

Now a big hue and cry is being raised in the FRG and in West Berlin, the "snooping" and "surveillance state", the state which under the pretext of the struggle against terrorism recklessly abolishes all rights of its citizens, the state where guns are drawn quicker than in wild-west films, is taking offense. Why, actually? Because we are protecting by means of our laws all members of society against criminal actions? There is particular excitement about the fact that we are not putting up with acts of baiting against our country. This excitement is all the more strange as not a single state in the world, be it socialist or capitalist--allows itself to be abused. This applies to us, too. And we most certainly will not stand for it if this or that person lets himself be "persuaded" to agitate against the GDR from abroad, to put this on record is a commitment for every constitutional state.

We maintain the position of the Helsinki conference that everything must be done to promote the peaceful coexistence of the peoples. We are for the detoxification rather than for the poisoning of the atmosphere in Europe, for trust rather than distrust.

For the FRG and its journalists in the GDR there is no reason to get excited over the amendments of GDR laws. In the FRG the penal code has been altered no less than 27 times in the past 10 years, with the effect, as is generally known, that the murderers of the Majdanek concentration camp have been acquitted and that more and more antifascists are being persecuted and subjected to the employment ban, and, moreover, with the result that the FRG is today one of the countries with the highest crime rate. Last year 5,514 criminal offenses per 100,000 inhabitants were registered in the FRG, and in West Berlin 10,739. The corresponding GDR figures are 756, and--as distinct from the other quoted figures--they also include traffic offenses.

Thus there is ample cause for the FRG and West Berlin to deal with their own internal affairs. As far as we are concerned, we will use the enacted laws for further perfecting our socialist legal system in the interest of society, in the interest of the citizens.

SED'S KONRAD NAUMANN SPEAKS AT BERLIN PARTY AKTIV MEETING

AU051225 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 30 Jun-1 Jul 79 pp 3-4 AU

[Unattributed report: "The Ideology of the Workers Class and Literature--From the Lecture by Comrade Konrad Naumann, Central Committee Politburo Member and First Secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk Leadership" at SED aktiv meeting with writers and publishers in Berlin--date not given]

[Excerpts] The antagonist opposition of the two world systems becomes evident in concentrated form in the field of ideology. This makes for the special responsibility of all those active in this field. Their principledness, their sovereign command of Marxism-Leninism, their faithfulness to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and to the workers movement are an essential prerequisite in linking the forces of the socialist superstructure in a purposeful way with the working people's struggle for the implementation of the party program, and in leading the way in the ideological offensive against bourgeois ideology.

Thus it is only natural that we discuss the tasks to be solved by the SED basic organizations in an important cultural field, in continuing the socialist revolution in the GDR and in the ideological class struggle.

What is now at stake is to reject all those efforts that, under the banner of culture, are trying to disseminate inimical revisionist and ultraleftist ideologies and are directed against real socialism and against our party's policy. The shaping of a socialist way of life is our offensive concept, which the imperialist class enemy is opposing in trying to activate and spirit into the country bourgeois ideology, and decadent culture and living habits.

We are by no means of the opinion that we have already done everything possible and desirable. It takes effort and energy to construct the socialist community, as well as the self-denying dedication of millions of people. The right form for the struggle against all shortcomings and obstacles has to be found in a joint way.

One thing, however, is clear: There is no other path to the cultural liberation of the working people than the decisive break with bourgeois ideology and psychology, the elimination of their socialist bases and the scientific education and ideological training of the people in the sense of the workers class ideology and culture.

Naturally, in socialism, too, there are still differences between ideological and physical work, between city and country, which are due to the development of the social productive forces and which are also reflected in the different cultural standard of living of the various classes and strata of the people.

Of course there are still differences in the standard of living of individuals and social groups, according to the implementation of the achievement principle inherent in socialism, and naturally there are still social differences in the material living conditions, which have nothing to do with achievement, but with our objective possibilities.

All this can and must be the subject and task of art and literature. Art and literature are called upon by our society to take sides in a creative and unconditional manner for socialism, to fight for what is new, and against remnants of capitalism in the thinking and feeling of the people, against petty-bourgeois views and habits, against present influences of imperialist ideology, policies and culture, and to define their position in the class struggles of our times.

We are entirely conscious of the fact that the ideological diversion by the imperialist opponent is achieving new dimensions and is led with a reservoir of widely varying methods. One of the most important goals of the anticommunist campaign is the attempt to infiltrate the ranks of the artistic intelligentsia by way of interfering with the internal affairs of socialist states. The want to bring the artist to turn his party-minded criticism of a shortcoming or deficiency in our life into slander of socialism. In doing this, our imperialist opponents never tire of suggesting the not-so-new idea of an "eternally oppositional character" of art, of a purportedly systematic inevitability of the dispute between artists and any society, or of discovering, as necessary and in repeated self-contradiction, the "unity of German literature," hoping that they will find people who try to secure their position forever in both directions of the former German reich.

As a party of revolutionaries we are both critical and self-critical. This is inherent in the character of our party. But we are not a party of sheer critics. This is anything but a scholastic dispute about criticism. Burning questions of policy and literary policy are at stake.

Currently the party forces in the individual belle lettres publishing houses vary in strength. It is obvious that the party leadership must strive in an especially intensive way to include all social forces in the publishing companies, and above all the trade union organizations, fully in the solution of the political-ideological tasks and the coresponsibility for the result of the publishing production.

The party organizations also have to make high demands on the political-ideological leadership activity of each state head. [In publishing houses] it is among the tasks of the party leaderships to enable--by assistance and control--the heads of publishing companies, the head readers and the department heads to assume their responsibility for this side of their leadership activity. This includes intolerance towards shortcomings and hindrances in the achievement work just as much as comradely help in the overcoming of existing weaknesses. Here, too, the general experience of our party work is valid, which says that timely and helpful criticism helps to prevent greater mistakes.

The most important form of cooperation with the authors and translators is the personal talk. It achieves its greatest intensity in the joint work on manuscripts. In it, the question as to partymindedness, affinity with the people and truth of life will arise out of the sensible analysis of the work submitted.

Both reader and author are engaged in an ideological-literary working process in which partnership and relationship of trust is deepening and developing. All this underlines the great political responsibility of the publishers leaderships and readers. They are called upon to apply the Lenin principle of literary creation in daily work in a concrete way: To insure plenty of scope for personal initiative and individual penchants, for ideas and imagination, form and content; at the same time, however, to insure that the literary work is and remains unconditionally and in every case a part of the work in the spirit of the SED program which is inseparably linked with other parts.

We know from experience that some young people start writing out of a momentary, sometimes age-conditioned dissatisfaction with themselves or with their living conditions and the attitudes of other people. They want to get something off their chest which makes them uneasy, with which they are dissatisfied. This helps some of them to get a clearer picture of themselves and the world. This in some cases even gives rise to literature. [paragraph continues]

Then all of a sudden a talent is discovered. But the word talent here does not mean more than that somebody obviously knows how to handle language well. Whether it is a genuine literary talent has to be measured also in the philosophical depth, spiritual content and ideological position of what is put to paper. A young person is very rarely mature enough in his or her ideological and moral convictions and experience of life to do without assistance, support and purposeful challenge and promotion.

The party organizations of the publishing companies should step up their influence so that the heads of publishing companies can better assume their responsibility for the political-ideological and literary development of the new generation of authors falling into their domain. The same holds true for the young generation of translators.

The possibilities of the GDR Writers Association should also be made better use of for the political-ideological influencing of authors. On the other hand, the bezirk Presidium of the Berlin writers should regularly invite directors of publishing companies, head readers and other publishers agents for creative talks in order to get acquainted with trends and problems in the newly developing literature, to gain a general grasp of it and insight into it and to be able to judge problems in a more knowledgeable way. For the access to many great works of art from the past and present of our people, from the great fund of Russian and Soviet Literature, from the literatures of the other socialist countries and humanistic world literature as a whole, we are indebted last but not least to the party-minded, talented, responsible publishing work of many comrades, but also to many partyless colleagues in the publishing houses. The good results prove that the SED cultural policy is right, that it is understood by the people and meets the intellectual challenge of our socialist society in an increasingly better way. I want to take this opportunity to express the cordial gratitude of the SED Berlin Bezirk leadership to all members of the party organizations of the Berlin belles lettres publishing houses for all their progressive activities and good performance.

HAGER HAILS HERMANN KLARE AT FESTIVE SENDOFF

LD061434 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] At a meeting of the GDR Academy of Sciences on the occasion of Leibnitz Day, its president, Hermann Klare, was given a festive sendoff from office.

Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, paid tribute on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers to Hermann Klare's successful work over 11 years. He had earned high merit as a scientist and as head of the GDR's most important scientific center. Kurt Hager emphasized that during these years the academy had developed from an assembly of scholars into an efficient research center, which had increased its effectiveness and international esteem.

Prof Werner Scheler, bioscientist and physician, was then introduced into office as the newly elected president of the academy.

COURT SENTENCES PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR OILWORKS EXPLOSION

LD052220 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1753 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Dresden--After a trial lasting 1 week the second criminal bench of the Dresden Bezirk Court sentenced Thursday the persons responsible for the explosion in the Riesa Oilworks in February of this year.

For causing fire by negligence and repeated violations of the regulations concerning the protection of health and work, the manager of the Riesa Oilworks was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment, and the director for production and technology and the head of the Crude Oil Department to 3 years and 3 months imprisonment each. The sentences have not yet come into effect.

An explosion followed by a fire took place in the Riesa Oilworks on 5 February 1979. Ten people died and several were injured, some seriously. The explosion was caused by the ignition of a mixture of gasoline fumes and air in the work's extraction plant.

It was proven during the trial, at which several experts and 14 witnesses testified, that the accused, despite information given to them and despite their own observations of increased gasoline concentration in the air, had done nothing in order to safeguard the safety of the working people by checking and taking the necessary measures to avoid the danger of an explosion.

BRIEFS

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY MEETING WITH USSR--The permanent subsidiary commission for scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR held its 24th meeting on 25-26 June. The GDR delegation was headed by Herbert Weiz, deputy Council of Ministers chairman and minister for science and technology, the Soviet delegation by Mihail Kovalev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. The discussions centered on the elaboration of the program of specialization and cooperation for the period up to 1990 and on topical questions of the energy and material economy. Herbert Weiz was received by Vladimir Kirillin, deputy USSR Council of Ministers chairman and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

FRG YOUTH DELEGATION VISIT--A delegation of the Federal Presidium of the FRG German Young Democrats headed by Deputy Federal Chairman Georg Hundt and Hans Meyer-Mews acquainted itself during a working visit in the GDR with questions of health and social policy and the tasks of the FDJ in the field of cultural and leisure time work. Gunter Rettner, FDJ Central Council secretary received the delegation told them of the impressive results achieved by the GDR National Youth Festival and he cited the forthcoming tasks of the Socialist Youth Federation which are being prepared in preparation for the GDR's 30th anniversary. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jun-1 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH GUYANA--An agreement on long-term cooperation in the extension and modernization of the bauxite strip mining in Guyana was concluded on Friday [29 June] in Berlin by Kurt Ullrich, director-general of the GDR foreign trade enterprise of machinery export and by W. H. Parris, president of the Guyana state bauxite company. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

RED CROSS SHIPMENTS--Aid shipments of the German Red Cross of the GDR were sent to 14 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America during the first 1979 semester to help alleviate the distress caused by natural catastrophes or aggression. Aid to the victims of the earthquake in Yugoslavia was especially extensive, and a further shipment was also sent to Lambarene. Among those supported were the organization of the Palestine Red Crescent, the PLO, and the Red Cross societies in Angola, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Sri Lanka, Vietnam and the charitable organization of the Mazahua indians in Mexico. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jul 79 p 1 AU]

LOSONCZI BEGINS ANNUAL VACATION 3 JULY

AU051505 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Jul 79 p 8 AU

[Text] Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, has begun his regular annual vacation.

MARJAI HOLDS TALKS WITH KATUSHEV-LED SOVIET DELEGATION

LD101704 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The session of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Committee has begun in Budapest. The delegations are led by Deputy Premiers Jozsef Marjai and Konstantin Katushev.

In his speech of welcome, Jozsef Marjai recalled that Leonid Brezhnev had recently held talks in Hungary, and that the prime ministers have held two series of talks in a relatively short space of time. At these talks, agreements in principle were reached, which must be given a fundamental role in the evolution of Hungarian-Soviet relations.

Katushev, leader of the Soviet delegation, also spoke of the fact that measures must be decided on at the current session to put into effect as successfully as possible the tasks formulated at the high-level meetings.

The Hungarian and Soviet delegations then began their talks. The fulfillment of previous agreements will be discussed at the session. Among other things, the implementation of the agreement on the expansion of the Danube iron works will be examined and the conditions under which Hungarian enterprises can participate in the expansion of Soviet ore-enriching works. At the meeting of the Hungarian-Soviet intergovernmental committee, the prospects for trade next year will be surveyed, and opportunities for developing long-term manufacturing specialization and joint production.

SARLOS HOLDS TALKS WITH ROMANIA'S DALEA

LD102320 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the Patriotic People's Front [PPF] National Council, the delegation of the Romanian National Council of the Socialist Unity Front led by Mihai Dalea, its deputy chairman and candidate member of the RCP Political Executive Committee, arrived in Budapest Monday. Talks between the delegations of the two organizations began in the Budapest headquarters of the PPF in the afternoon. The Hungarian host was Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary general of the PPF National Council.

LEADERS CABLE MONGOLIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD102302 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of Mongolia, the 58th anniversary of the people's revolution, Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar have sent a greetings telegram to the Mongolian leaders. They wished Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, and Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers, further successes in building socialism.

The Mongolian ambassador in Budapest gave a reception on the occasion of his country's national day which was attended by several leading personalities from Hungarian political and social life.

BACKGROUND TO SKYLAB'S REENTRY NOTED

LD102310 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Many people the world over are waiting to find out whether forecasts and estimates will come true. Will the pieces of the American Skylab space laboratory fall to earth today? The preliminary excitement has reached its zenith. An American weekly has, for instance, promised $10,000 to the person who is first to appear with a Skylab remnant at the editorial office. Another paper offered $2 million to a person who can prove he received an injury from a Skylab component. In his notes, our colleague Jozsef Havel talks about the expected circumstances of Skylab's fall:

The ancient Gauls, those undaunted warriors, the ancestors of today's Frenchmen, feared nothing except the collapse of the heavens on their head. Man today fears no such thing. Tomorrow, however, various space research institutes will fix their monitoring instruments on the sky with special care for even though its vault will not collapse, Skylab, the American space station, is expected to hurtle to earth on Wednesday.

An American sect attempted to redirect Skylab to its original course through the force of prayer. The attempt failed, however. The heavy machine has become almost uncontrollable. This "almost" means that some modification of its course is possible and that it is possible to determine the time and place of the fall. Precarious course amendments also make it possible to divert Skylab's pieces from falling to earth on populated areas.

Upon reaching the denser layers of the atmosphere, the 80-ton laboratory will be shattered. Two thirds of the burnt-out Skylab will not survive the atmosphere and will disintegrate. The remaining one third will fall to earth in about 400 pieces. Where? According to experts at the American space research center, the place is a belt several thousand kilometers long and 150 kilometers wide in the region of the ocean and jungles of South America.

The chances of an accident are exceedingly slight. Should it happen nevertheless, the United States, the country which launched the space object, is obliged to make good personal and material damage. Such a multilateral interstate treaty is in force. Another agreement states that pieces which fall to earth must be returned to the launching country. In any case, air traffic in the danger area will be stopped tomorrow.

COMMENTATOR ON SIGNIFICANCE OF 'ARAFAT VISIT TO VIENNA

LD092242 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] An invisible negotiating party was present at the talks between Austrian Chancellor Kreisky, Willi Brandt and Yasir 'Arafat. Gyoergy Onodi comments on him:

The news has spread once again that the American leadership is seeking secret contacts with high-ranking Palestinian leaders. However, we are still waiting for the news that a representative of the American administration has sat down to negotiate with 'Arafat. I am saying all this because, although it is known in the United States that the Palestinian question is the most critical point in settling the crisis and also that the Arab world has entrusted the right of representation and negotiation to the PLO, Washington is dragging its feet and procrastinating over negotiations about the Palestinians with the Palestinians, all the while seeking for itself the office of judge and mediator.

In this connection, the importance of 'Arafat's negotiations in Vienna are even greater. It goes without saying that this is not a visit to Austria nor is it expressly and exclusively an establishment of contact with the Socialist International. It prompts the EEC countries to recognize economic realities and political realities. With regard to the Palestinian issue, they are doing so in the same way they did in 1973 at the time of the outbreak of the Arab-Israeli war.

Western Europe needs oil and its leaders know clearly that the oil weapon could become sharper, so to speak, on account of As-Sadat's separate peace (?and the continuation of going around in circles). Western Europe in no way wants to undertake this risk, even less as it is well known that the rich oil producing countries oppose what was envisaged and accepted at Camp David regarding the evaluation of the Palestinian question.

BRIEFS

BCP DELEGATION VISIT--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a party worker delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Dobri Chobanov, deputy head of the Central Committee's Organization Department, studied the work of party organizations in the local, agricultural and food industry between 25 June and 1 July in our country. The delegation was received by MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Sandor Borbely. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Jul 79 p 5 AU]

TRETHON-LED DELEGATION TO CSSR--At the invitation of Czech Minister of Education Milan Vondruska and Slovak Minister of Education Jaraj Busa, a delegation of vocational education officials led by Minister of Labor Dr Ferenc Trethon went to Czechoslovakia on Sunday [1 July]. They will discuss expanding cooperation in the area of skilled workers' training. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Jul 79 p 8 AU]

ITALIAN TU DELEGATIONS VISIT--At the invitation of the National Trade Union Council, a delegation of the Italian General Confederation of Labor (CGIL) arrived in our country on Monday [2 July]. The delegation will study the Hungarian trade unions work concerning policy on women and their activity in protecting the interests of working women. At the invitation of the Budapest Council of Trade Unions, a delegation of the Rome CGIL-CISL-UIL union has arrived in our country. During its planned 1-week visit, the Italian and Hungarian trade union leaders will exchange views on trade union activity concerning urban policy. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 July 79 p 5 AU]

PCE DELEGATION VISIT--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a Spanish party delegation led by Teresa Calzada, member of the central committees of the PCE and the Catalan United Socialist Party, paid a visit to and studied aspects of public education in our country between 26 June and 3 July. The delegation was received by Miklos Ovari, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Janos Berecz and Mihaly Kornidesz, heads of Central Committee departments; and Maria Hanga, deputy minister of education. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Jul 79 p 5 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WOJTASZEK VISIT TO U.S.

Talks Begin

LD102324 Warsaw in English to Europe 2030 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Poland's foreign minister, Mr Emil Wojtaszek, is currently on an official visit to the United States, where he has already started talks with (?ranking) officials of the Carter administration. He has met with the secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, and is to hold talks also with the secretary of commerce, Mrs Juanita Kreps.

10 July Activities

LD110902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Emil Wojtaszek is staying in Washington on an official visit. Yesterday, U.S.-Polish talks were held at the foreign ministerial level at the U.S. State Department. A wide-ranging exchange of views on political matters was carried out with special emphasis given to the issues of detente, strenghening international security and ending the arms race. Matters concerning the SALT II treaty were an important subject of the talks.

It is worth adding that the visit of the Polish minister has coincided with the opening of the debate on SALT II in the U.S. Congress. Another important subject of the talks were issues concerning bilateral relations, which were positively assessed.

After the talks in the State Department, Minister Wojtaszek met in turn officials of two federal departments--Treasury and Commerce. The meetings at both these departments dealt with mutual cooperation.

OLSZEWSKI ENDS TRADE TALKS IN ITALY 10 JULY

LD102230 Warsaw PAP in English 2106 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 10 July, PAP--Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Jerzy Olszewski ended a two-day visit in Italy where he was received by the acting Prime Minister Guilio Andreotti. During the meeting problems connected with the development of political and economic relations between Poland and Italy were discussed. Minister Jerzy Olsewski also held talks with his Italian counterpart, Minister of Foreign Trade Gaetano Stammati. The two ministers examined Polish-Italian economic cooperation and trade exchange.

During the Rome visit of the Polish minister of foreign trade and shipping an agreement was signed on the purchase of (?chemical fibres) and semi-products in Italy. The chemicals will be delivered to Poland on credit terms.

Italy is one of Poland's biggest partners in Western Europe and fifth among capitalist countries. The total value of Polish-Italian trade turnover reached some 720 million dollars last year.

Last year thanks to a 17 percent increase in Polish exports to Italy the trade balance deficit which characterized Polish trade with Italy for a few past years was considerably reduced.

During the talks the two ministers stressed the necessity of taking rapid steps to promote mutual cooperation in new fields on the basis of agreements and contracts signed 2 years ago during the visit of the PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek in Italy. The ministers also talked about cooperation among small and medium scale enterprises and joint ventures of Polish and Italian companies in Third World markets. The first positive effects of the cooperation of the kind so far will be used to extend the cooperation further.

INTERPRESS COMMENTS ON FRG STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS VOTE

LD101038 Warsaw PAP in English 0906 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warswa, 10 July, PAP--In connection with the Bundestag law providing for continued prosecution of Nazi criminals, Polish INTERPRESS agency wrote:

It was not without obstacles that the above mentioned law was approved and the decision was appraised more favourable abroad than in the FRG itself where the parliamentary debate on this important issue was held in an almost empty house.

International public opinion, and especially that of Poland and other countries which fell victims to the aggression of Hitlerite Germany between 1939-45, followed with great attention the discussions in the FRG. We have observed that still some months ago nearly all the (?parties) represented in Bunderstag [few words indistinct] limitations on Nazi crimes.

The passing of the law lifting the statutory limitations, regardless of the general inconsistency of the regulation, comes as a serious political and moral defeat of the right-wing and revanchist forces in the FRG.

It is in particular a defeat for those right-wing forces in the Christian Democratic parties which, actually seeking absolution for Nazi policy of aggression and crime, wanted to [word indistinct] oblivion the memory of Auschwitz that some time was described by Pope John Paul II as the Golgoha of contemporary world.

A success was recorded by the anti-fascist and democratic forces of the FRG. Satisfaction can be also felt by the world opinion without whose pressure and criticism the law lifting limitations would be far more difficult if at all feasible. Especially vital and effective was the voice of the Polish society which, as even the Western press admitted after the debate, has a special moral right to speak on ths issue, INTERPRESS commentator went on.

The FRG now has a legal instrument obliging it to continue the prosecution of Nazi criminals. The world is going to watch closely this obligation being fulfilled as the practice of the FRG jurisdiction so far has been highly unsatisfactory. It was marked by indolence, leniency, protection of criminals and inefficiency.

Therefore, the main commission for the investigations of Nazi crimes in Poland is deeply right when it says that full mobilization of the FRG law enforcement apparatus towards prompt judgement of the perpetrators of these crimes still remains "an open problem." This is not merely an internal problem of the FRG as Hitlerite Germany, of which the Federal Republic of Germany claims to be the legal successor, carried out genocide on entire nations. The approach of that moral, ethical, educational and legal question is, according to the common opinion of the world community, a criterion of the FRG's squaring of accounts with the Nazi past. This, the FRG cannot escape, INTERPRESS concludes.

POLISH LEADERS GREET MPR ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD101840 Warsaw PAP in English 1729 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 10 July, PAP--On the occasion of the national day of the fraternal Mongolia, marking the 58th anniversary of victory of the People's Revolution, Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz sent a message of congratulation and best wishes to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party CC and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, and to chairman of the Council of Ministers Jambyn Batmonh.

The message, sent on behalf of the PUWP CC, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the Polish nation, emphasizes that the Polish nation is sincerely glad with the achievements of the Mongolian nation which is celebrating this year the 55th [as received] anniversary of proclaiming the Mongolian People's Republic. The Polish-Mongolian relations of fraternity and friendship are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism and solidarity with all the forces struggling against imperialism and colonialism for the benefit of peace and social progress.

"We highly appreciate," the message says, "the unity of ideals and goals linking our two nations and the whole socialist community. We fully support Mongolia's peaceful foreign policy, which provides a valuable contribution to the cause of strengthening security in Asia and worldwide. We believe that the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between Poland and Mongolia will continue to develop and deepen for the benefit of our nations and the cause of peace and socialism worldwide."

WARSAW RADIO COMMENTS ON FUEL PROBLEM, COAL PROCESSING

LD102254 Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] The next item in "Panorama" from Radio Warsaw deals with fuel and the many fuel problems which are facing Poland, among other countries. A short time ago an international conference was held in the southern city of Katowice in Poland devoted to the chemical processing of coal, more popularly known as the gasification and liquification processes. Now, what is Poland's stand on the international crash program which could well be drafted in the near future?

Poland is definitely an enthusiast, if for no other reason than the enormous deposits of coal she possesses, the experience she has in extracting coal and the very meagre reserves of oil and natural gas which exist in this country. These hard facts stood behind the clear-cut statement delivered at the meeting I've just mentioned by Poland's mining minister Wlodzimierz Lejczak, that coal is the only energy-carrier in existence which can satisfy fully man's energy requirements in a time-period calculated in centuries. This means precisely processing coal into clean synthetic fuel. Poland is far from being at the beginning of the road here. Advanced original research and a series of cooperation undertakings with the USSR, the United States and Britain, to mention only the three more important partners, has led to a very clear picture being painted and an official long-term national program on the processing of coal being drafted. Under this plan, the construction is to start--most probably in 1981--of what will be the world's largest factory to process coal into so-called synthesis gas, which will then be used as a raw material in methane and ammonia production.

And the outlines have appeared of what will probably be a situation in which methods of obtaining synthetic fuel from coal, which were too expensive when crude oil was dirt cheap, will suddenly become highly feasible, for there is no secret in how to break coal down into fuel and chemicals. It had only been a matter of comparative costing, or as in the case of the South African Republic, a matter of economic dictates, what with the oil embargo beginning to bite.

In Poland's case, similar to that of most countries, crude oil imports will have to be (?limited) probably starting in the near future. And cost calculations have shown that even before the recent sharp rise in petroleum prices, the construction of a national industry producing oil from coal in quantities to make Poland self-sufficient, would have paid for the investment cost incurred within a short 9 years. And that I think is the message delivered by the recent series of international developments on fuel markets in particular and as far as Poland is concerned.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON NEED TO INCREASE FODDER STOCK

LD030942 Warsaw PAP in English 0505 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 3 July, PAP--The 15th PUWP CC plenary meeting said that the storing of the possibly largest stocks of fodder was now agriculture's most important task. Resolutions of the plenary meeting attach big weight to the fodder economy and also point to the possibilities of development of this sector of agricultural production which is basic for agriculture and the entire economy, says TRYBUNA LUDU in an article headlined "Breeding: Factors of Development."

There are two reasons for which the problem of fodder is in the focus of attention. Firstly, current production conditions in agriculture indicate that the coming year will not be easy for the manufacture of fodder. Secondly, progress in their production and use is the factor determining the rate of development of animal production nowadays and in the future.

It is necessary to increase efforts to turn out and collect as much as possible, making use of all possibilities and reserves to obtain this goal. These works are all the more important as the long drought on large areas of Poland (Besides, the unfavourable spring which made it impossible for farmers to start field works in time caused serious losses in the plant vegetation).

Therefore, the obtaining of a permanent rise in the yield of fodder plants, so that each hectare of land destined for their cultivation ensures the possibility of feeding a greater number of animals, is the basic condition. The liquidation of differences in the feeding effectiveness of the used fodders is another condition, says TRYBUNA LUDU in conclusion.

BRIEFS

TRACTORS TO MALAYSIA--Malaysia has purchased earthmoving equipment made in the Stalowa Wola enterprise. Malaysia recently concluded a contract valued at 5 million foreign exchange zloty for the delivery of 25 220 horsepower caterpillar tractors and wheel loaders for work in tropical jungles primarily for timber cutting. The first machines will be delivered to Malaysia in a few weeks. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON UN SECRETARY GENERAL WALDHEIM VISIT

9 July Dinner

AU101030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0745 GMT 10 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/7/1979--After the conclusion of the [9 July] talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu gave a dinner for Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations Organization, and Mme Elisabeth Waldheim.

The guests included Prime Minister Ilie Verdet and other officials.

During the dinner, which passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality, Nicolae Ceausescu and Kurt Waldheim proposed toasts.

Visit to Moldavia 10 July

AU101412 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 10 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Being in our country at the invitation of the Romanian Government, the UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and the officials accompanying him today visited the northern part of Moldavia. The guest was accompanied on this visit by Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Teodor Marinescu, Romania's permanent representative at the United Nations.

They visited the wood processing enterprise in the city of Dragomir, certain historic and Romanian feudal art monuments in Dragomirna, Sucevita, Moldovita, Voronet and other tourist points.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON YUGOSLAV PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISIT

Giosan, Markovic Dinner Toasts

LD101226 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1030 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, July 10 (TANJUG)--President of the Grand National Assembly of Romania Nicolae Giosan said in his dinner toast last night in honour of President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic that Yugoslav-Romanian relations are a model of relations between two socialist countries and of cooperation based on mutual respect, friendly trust and equality.

In emphasizing the economic and political importance of the Romanian-Yugoslav joint project on Djerdap, the president of the Romanian assembly said that in their economic relations the two countries are increasingly devoting attention to long-term forms of co-production and specialization in various branches of industry.

Nicolae Giosan described Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation as contributing to the affirmation of democratic principles in relations among peoples and states, and to the easing of tension, strengthening of European security and cooperation and struggle for peace, progress and socialism.

In particular, he referred to the importance of the two countries' activities in implementing the goals defined in Helsinki, and stressed that Romania attaches the greatest significance to thorough preparations for the European security and cooperation conference in Madrid. Giosan added that "We are also striving for turning the Balkans into an area where the spirit of good-neighbourly relations and confidence will prevail, and we pay special attention to the forthcoming fourth conference of European parliaments."

Among the goals insisted on by the Romanian Government, Giosan mentioned disarmament and the struggle for the new economic order which he said cannot be realized without an active participation of all states, both small and medium-size ones, and the developing and non-aligned countries which make up the majority of mankind. He spoke of Romania's determination to actively contribute to the "Group of 77" and the nonalined movement, in which it participates as an invited country.

In replying to his host's toast, President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic said that Yugoslav-Romanian relations are a factor of peace and stability in the Balkans and Europe and exemplify the progress in the practice which entirely suits the present-day needs for the transformation of international relations. This practice is our joint contribution to the implementation of security and cooperation in Europe and beyond, a contribution to the democratization of international relations, social progress and socialism, Markovic said.

Markovic said that Yugoslavia and Romania share identical or very close views on the most important international issues.

We establish with satisfaction that Yugoslavia and Romania are raising a number of peaceful and constructive initiatives for the overall improvement of the situation, the positive settling of open questions and for detente as a universal process which should encompass all parts of the world and all spheres of international life, said Dragoslav Markovic in his toast.

Dragoslav Markovic stated that Yugoslavia is developing very lively international activity and making special efforts so that political prepartions for the forthcoming nonalined summit in Havana may result in the greatest possible success of this eminent gathering. At the summit, the nonalined movement is expected to reaffirm its unity and action capacity and, as an indisputable, major non-bloc factor realize with increased efficiency its programme of actions for the democratic transformation of international relations in the interest of peace, security and progress in the world.

Markovic expressed his convictdon that the already traditionally good and well developed Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation can be promoted and expanded to a considerably greater extent, particularly by developing industrial cooperation and specialization, and through financial cooperation with third countries' economies.

Meeting With Bucharest Mayor

AU101407 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 10 Jul 79 AU

[Text] In the course of this morning, the Yugoslav parliamentary delegation led by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, visited the Bucharest Municipal People's Council where it met with Bucharest's general mayor, Comrade Gheorghe Pana.

On the occasion, the guests were briefed on aspects of the activity carried out to coordinate the capital's economic, social and cultural life. The successes recorded in past years in developing and modernizing Bucharest and future concerns in this field were stressed during the meeting.

EGYPTIAN MINISTER OF ECONOMY AS-SAYIH LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT

AU101950 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 10 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Hamid as-Sayih, minister of economy, foreign trade and economic cooperation of the Arab Republic of Egypt, arrived in Bucharest this evening. He is heading his country's delegation to the 11th session of the Joint Romanian-Egyptian Governmental Commission for Economic and Technological Cooperation, whose proceedings will take place in Bucharest.

VATICAN ARCHBISHOP ARRIVES TO STUDY CHURCH'S SITUATION

LD081528 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1345 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Archbishop Luigi Poggi, apostolic nuncio with special portfolio, is now in Bucharest in Romania. The archbishop, who left Fiumicino Airport at 1000 this morning, arrived in the Romanian capital at about 1300. Archbishop Luigi Poggi, who is accompanied by Father John Bukovsky from the Council of the Public Affairs of the church, will remain in Romania for about a week.

During his stay he will have meetings with the president of the Department of Cults, Mr Rosianu, with whom he will examine the situation of the Catholic Church in the Romanian Socialist Republic. He will also visit Romanian dioceses and meet the respective ordinaries, as well as making a visit to the bishop of Alba Iulia, Monsignor Aron Marton.

GNA CHAIRMAN GIOSAN RECEIVES SENEGALESE PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU101951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 10 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/7/1979--The members of the Senegalese parliamentary delegation led by Amadou Cisse Dia, president of the National Assembly of the Republic of Senegal, visiting Romania, had an interview with Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, on July 10.

They referred on the occasion to the good relations of friendship and collaboration existing between Romania and Senegal. The wish to expand and diversify the Romanian-Senegalese collaboration on multiple planes was expressed. Also underlined was the contribution that the parliaments and parliamentarians should make to the better knowledge and rapproachement among peoples, to the cause of international peace, detente and understanding.

The Senegalese parliamentary delegation also had an interview with Ion M. Nicolae, Romanian first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Problems regarding the possibilities of developing the commercial exchanges and the Romanian-Senegalese economic cooperation in various fields of common interest were approached.

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS DEPART 10 JULY

AU101956 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1753 GMT 10 Jul 79 AU

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/7/1979--The delegation of French parliamentarians led by Senator Lucien Andre Gautier, member of the "Rassemblement Pour la Republique", chairman of the France-Romania Friendship Group under the Senate, left Bucharest on July 10 after visiting Romania at the invitation of the Romania-France parliamentary group for friendship relations under the Grand National Assembly.

The good French-Romanian relations were referred to by the head of the French parliamentary delegation in the statement he made at the conclusion of their visit. Pointing to the importance the delegation attach to their being received by President Nicolae Ceausescu, the French senator highlighted the deep impression the Romanian head of the state made on his collocutors.

LUMEA ON SOLIDARITY AMONG COMMUNIST PARTIES, SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

AU051315 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 5 Jul 79 AU

["Solidarity--Essential Dimension of Romanian Foreign Policy"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/7/1979--Embracing all possible areas of relations today among countries and peoples, socialist Romania's foreign policy has promoted, on a principled and practical plane, the international solidarity to the rank of imperative of contemporary existence, writes Bucharest weekly "LUMEA" of July 5 in a commentary of the series devoted to the 35th anniversary of Romania's liberation highlighting facets of the Romanian stand vis-a-vis the big issues of mankind.

The commentary stresses that Romania has constantly affirmed both in internal documents and in bilateral, international documents her solidarity with and confidence in the force of the world peoples, considering their unity in the struggle for peaceful development, for the settlement of the issues barring their access to fresh peaks of material and spiritual civilization, as a decisive factor in the building of a new political and economic order, as a fundamental premise of conferring new ethics on the international political climate.

Referring to the new ideas and theses, to the differing appreciations and conclusions as to the contemporary evolution generated by the revolutionary social and national changes come about of late in the world, the magazine highlights:

The diversity of political tactics and strategies adopted by each and every party must not lead to opposing some parties to others, to denying ways and experiences. No party may be forced into any way to follow, just as no party may claim to impose its own way on others. To grasp the profound truth of these facts means to grasp the new, really revolutionary, creative spirit of the relations of mutual regard and esteem that should be underlying the solidarity between the most advanced revolutionary forces of society, the new-type unity in the communist and working-class movement. Naturally, the Bucharest weekly goes on, speaking of the role of communist parties we cannot overlook the role of other progressive forces interested in the democratic settlement to the benefit of the broad masses, of the complex issues in the capitalist society, of the economic crisis with its many implications, forces which are equally interested in a positive, peaceful run of international relations. The identity of goals of all these forces--communist, socialist, social-democratic, of other organizations and parties, religious included--has naturally entailed a tendency of consolidating their collaboration, thus opening broader prospects of attainment of the goals of renewing transformation in society.

Constantly promoting the unity and solidarity of the communist and working-class movement, "LUMEA" weekly underlines, the Romanian Communist Party is permanently concerned with the expansion of its relations and collaboration with all the communist and workers' parties, the strengthening of their unity and of the collaboration among them.

This stand stems from the will to be an active detachment in the struggle for socialism, democracy and freedom, for all peoples' progress, from the dialectical approach of the changes occurred in contemporary society, from the conviction that the great goals of the contemporary world can be attained only through the joint efforts of all democratic forces. Faithful to these guidelines, the top-level contacts between the R.C.P. leadership and the leadership of other parties, the mutual exchange of visits, the meetings and the dialogues with other communist and workers' parties, with other progressive parties and organizations have been greatly intensified in the last 30 years. In this context, it is underlined that during the state visits paid to other countries, capitalist ones included, President Nicolae Ceausescu always had meetings and exchanged views with the representatives of the leaderships of communist, socialist or other democratic parties, the high-principled dialogue being, in the opinion of Romanian communists, not only a factor of rapprochement and better understanding of each other's stand, but also a concrete expression of the spirit of international solidarity.

"LUMEA" weekly underlines that the expansion and strengthening of relations with all socialist countries holds a central place in the international activity of Romania, of the R.C.P.

The meetings Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., had with the leaders of the ruling parties in the socialist countries, which have become a practice, the exchange of views and the contacts at various levels, the intensification of the economic relations and of the links in other domains of activity, the collaboration within inter-socialist and international organizations and organisms, as well as many other activities are a proof of the importance Romania attaches to the collaboration with the socialist countries. It is a lofty duty, in Romania's opinion, to make everything possible to make her contribution to restore and improve the unity of the socialist countries, considering it as a primordial factor in increasing the might and influence of socialism in the world, in enhancing the role of the socialist countries in speeding up the renewing changes in international life. The existing divergencies, the issues that have occurred, however complicated, the Romanian weekly writes, can and must be solved in a comradely spirit, by consultations and negotiations, on the basis of respect for nat al independence and sovereignty, [?equality], noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and international assistance and solidarity. In the conception of the R.C.P., the relations among the socialist countries must demonstrate that socialism is able to ensure the principled, just and equitable solving of any litigious issue in keeping with the peoples' interests.

Taking account of the huge role the socialist countries must play in building a really new course in international life, the exceptional appeal it has on other peoples of the world, the fact that those peoples identify the idea of socialism with the reality existing in and among the states where the socialist revolution has been triumphant, the unity and solidarity of socialist countries becomes of historic importance.

The weekly further writes that at present, the strengthening of friendship, collaboration and solidarity with the newly independent states, with the developing and the non-aligned countries, the active support to their fight for the consolidation of national, political and economic independence, for social progress, is an international duty of paramount importance.

The development and deepening of the ultilateral relations with those states is for Romania a programme-like orientation as she includes this collaboration in the broader context of the independent development of each and every people, of the joint [struggle] against the imperialist and colonialist policies, for building a new economic and political order in the world.

The visit paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Asia, Latin America, and Africa, the visits paid to Romania by heads of state or government of those continents laid a solid foundation to the bilateral links between the Romanian state and the respective countries, opened up prospects to their future expansion. The solidarity with those countries and peoples have found concrete expression in the concluded agreements, in the spirit of full equality and mutual advantage, which have particular importance for the economic-social progress of the respective countries. In this connection worth mentioning is the assistance granted by Romania for building big economic and industrial projects, in cadres training and in many other ways. The solidarity is also expressed in the collaboration on an international plane, within big organization or international meetings, where Romania works side by side with other states to establish new equitable relations in the international economic collaboration, supports their initiatives for the adoption of measures able to consolidate their economic independence, to facilitate the capitalization of their resources for their national interests (?and) the access to the gains of modern science and technology. The solidarity is expressed in the firm stand of the Romanian state against the imperialist and neo-colonialist policies, racial discrimination and apartheid, in the moral and material support granted to nations which are still under colonial oppression. The national liberation movements have always enjoyed Romania's full understanding and support just as today the Romanian people expresses its solidarity with the oppressed peoples of Zimbabwe, South Africa and Namibia.

To speak nowadays of internationalism without including the developing countries in this notion, means to stick to an obsolete conception, valid maybe a hundred years ago, the weekly writes in conclusion. The same can be said in general when, speaking about the concept of international solidarity, one does not take into account the forces which act today for building a new world, for freedom and equity, equality and respect for national independence and sovereignty, mutually advantageous collaboration, the participation of all, on an equal footing, in a democratic spirit, in the settlement of the big issues confronting Mankind.

BRIEFS

ION CEAUSESCU VISIT TO BRITAIN--London, (AGERPRES), 4/7/1979--During his visit to Great Britain, Ion Ceausescu, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry of Romania, had an interview with Peter Walker, british minister of agriculture, fisheries and food, and discussed problems of joint interest regarding the development of the Romanian-British cooperation in the domain of agriculture. He also had meetings and talks with members of the management of the British Royal Company of Agriculture, as well as with the managerial staff of the "Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd." "Welcome Foundation" and "European Profiles Ltd." [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 4 Jul 79 AU]

VISIT OF BRITISH BUSINESSMAN--BUCHAREST AGERPRES, 4/7/1979--Over July 1-4, Sir John Buckley, vice-president of the Council for Trade with Eastern Europe, chairman of the Davy International and Alfred Herbert companies of Great Britain, paid a visit to Romania, at the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The guest had meetings at the Ministries of Machine Building Industry, Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, Chemical Industry and Metallurgical Industry. He also visited the Bucharest enterprise for machine-tool and aggregates. On the occasion discussed were aspects of the development of bilateral commercial exchanges and economic cooperation. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 4 Jul 79 AU]

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Junji Yamada, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan to the Socialist Republic of Romania left Bucharest on 2 July at the end of his mission to our country. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jul 79 p 3 AU]

EXCHANGE PROGRAM WITH CONGO--A program of cultural and scientific exchanges for 1979-80 was signed in Brazzaville between the governments of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the People's Republic of Congo. The document envisages development of cooperation in the areas of education, science, culture and art, and of information and sports exchanges. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Jul 79 p 6 AU]

MESSAGE TO INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION--The Romanian National Commission for U.N.E.S.C.O. addressed a message to the International Bureau of Education of its 50th foundation anniversary, highlighting that Romania ensured full access of youths, irrespective of nationality or social status, to education of all grades, attaching special importance to improving the education system by organically integrating education with production and scientific research. Speaking during the general debates of the 37th session of the International Conference of Public Education organized by the International Bureau of Education, the Romanian chief delegate, Ruda Mocanu, deputy minister of education and instruction, pointed to the significance of the law endorsed in Romania this year and to the measure on improving professional and higher education in the country. She also stressed the role of school as the main factor of educating and moulding the young generation. The Romanian chief delegate also highlighted the particular attention that is paid to educating the youth in the spirit of peace and friendship among peoples, to the role of the Romanian school in training national staff for the developing countries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1733 GMT 7 Jul 79 AU]

HARVEST REPORTS--According to statistics, on 3 July, wheat, barley and two-row barley had been harvested on close to 1 million hectares. At national level, that means that 90 percent of the land sown to barley has been harvested; this operation has been concluded in 18 counties and is about to be ended in another 12 counties. Larger areas still have to be harvested in the counties of Brasov, Harghita, Covasna, Suceava and Neamt, where the crops ripened later. The wheat has been harvested on 18 percent of the total area, of which one third is in the south of the country. The counties of Buzau, Ialomita and Braila have harvested 58-64 percent of their wheat. [Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 4 Jul 79 pp 1,5 AU]

TITO CABLES TSEDENBAL ON MPR REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD101440 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0934 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG)--President of Yugoslavia and President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Tito has felicitated First Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal on the anniversary of the people's revolution.

Tito expressed the conviction that friendly relations and co-operation between the two socialist countries, and between the two parties, will be promoted further to the benefit of the two peoples, international understanding, peace and progress in the world.

MPR AMBASSADOR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN BELGRADE

AU101224 Belgrade International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 9 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Today in Belgrade Puntsagiyn Shagdarsuren, MPR ambassador to Yugoslavia, held a press conference on the occasion of the 58th anniversary of the Mongolian revolution. He pointed out at the press conference that the Mongolian people have achieved great successes in socialist construction, in implementation of the decisions of the 17th MPRP Congress and in fulfilling the plan's tasks. Speaking about international relations, Ambassador Shagdarsuren emphasized that his country struggles for a relaxation of tension and for peace in the entire world. The Mongolian ambassador further spoke about the friendly relations and cooperation which have reached a high level. The official visits made by Josip Broz Tito and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal provided a powerful impulse to the further development of friendly relations between the two parties, states and peoples.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HODZA VISIT TO SOUTHEAST ASIA

3 July Kuala Lumpur Toast

AU051230 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Jul 79 p 6 AU

[TANJUG report on toast by Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, at a dinner given in his honor by Mohamed bin Mahathir, deputy prime minister of Malaysia, in Kuala Lumpur on 3 July]

[Text] Replying to the toast proposed by his host, Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, pointed out that the relations between Yugoslavia and Malaysia are based on the same principles as the nonalined policy and that it is therefore understandable that the two countries have developed a very fruitful cooperation both at the bilateral and the international levels and especially within the nonalined movement, and "that our views on the key problems burdening the contemporary world are very close to one another." He expressed his hope that the present visit of the Yugoslav delegation, too, would make a contribution in this direction.

Having emphasized that Yugoslavia highly values the efforts of Malaysia's government to establish peace, trust and cooperation among the countries of this region as well as the initiative to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, Fadilj Hodza said:

"We are able to note with complete justification that the nonalined policy, to which our two countries are deeply attached, is more and more confirming itself as an autonomous and very important factor in international relations. [paragraph continues]

"This is understandable because this policy expresses the historical aspirations of peoples to freedom, independence and national sovereignty and dignity."

Views

"It is precisely because of this that the pressures on nonalined countries and on the character and orientation of the nonalined movement and the attempts to change its essential antibloc orientation have been intensified in the recent period. Unfortunately we are also confronted by the fact that some of the movement's member countries, which, differing from the great majority of its member countries, strive for their narrow interests to tie the movement to one or another bloc or to divide it on an ideological basis, are also working in this direction.

"Yugoslavia as well as a majority of nonalined countries resolutely oppose these tendencies because they see in the preservation of the unity of the movement as an autonomous and independent factor in international relations the only possibility for the movement to fulfill its historical goals, that is, to contribute to building a world of peace, security and political and economic equality. We are convinced that, just as they did at the ministerial meeting of nonalined countries in Colombo, at the forthcoming sixth summit meeting, the nonalined countries will also succeed in re-asserting all the essential principles of true nonalinement and in strengthening the unity and action capability of the nonalined movement.

Noting that the platform and the views of the nonalined movement represent the best basis for seeking solutions even for the most difficult crises, Fadilj Hodza said that it was on this basis that Yugoslavia acted among other things also in connection with the outbreak of the danerous crisis in Southeast Asia. "We resolutely declared ourselves against all military interventions, occupation of foreign territories and the imposition of alien solutions on the individual countries by force. We advocated the withdrawal of all foreign troops from other territories and a strict respect for the sovereign rights of peoples to freely decide on their internal system."

Fadilj Hodza then spoke on Yugoslavia's known views in relation to the Middle East crisis and the situation in southern Africa and further also briefly referred to the efforts of the nonalined countries for disarmament and for building a new economic system in the world.

In conclusion Fadilj Hodza stressed that Yugoslavia attaches great importance to the development of bilateral relations and cooperation with nonalined Malaysia and added in this connection that he agrees with his host that the economic potentialities of our two countries offer possibilities for considerable expansion of commodity trade and of cooperation in all other fields.

Statement Upon Return

LD101454 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1040 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, today returned from a visit to the Philippines, Malaysia and Bangladesh. On his arrival at the Surcin Airport Hodza made the following statement: "During these friendly visits which, together with the members of the delegation, I have made to the Philippines from 28 June to 2 July, Malaysia from 2 July to 5 July and Bangladesh from 5 July to 9 July, I med with a very warm and friendly reception. I had a very useful exchange of views with President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines, Prime Minister Hussein bin Onn of Malaysia and President Ziaur Rahman of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to whom I conveyed the greetings and best wishes of President Tito and his verbal messages concerning the preparations and tasks fo the sixth nonalined conference in Havana and other major international problems and questions of bilateral relations.

"On this occasion I conveyed an invitation from President Tito to President Marcos and his wife, Imelda Marcos, to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia, which was accepted with pleasure. I reiterated the invitation from President Tito and president of the Federal Executive Council, Veselin Djuranovic, to Prime Minister Hussein bin Onn to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia, which was also accepted with pleasure. In Manila, Dacca and Kuala Lumpur we carried out very substantive exchanges of views with the presidents of the republics, premiers and their closest associates on the further advancement of relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and these countries, and primarily on the development of economic relations and the most important international questions.

"In all three countries Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, member of the Federal Executive Council, held separate talks with the ministers of the economic departments on the condition of economic relations and the further promotion of this cooperation between our countries.

"In each of these countries we examined, in the very friendly atmosphere which was characterized by mutual trust and respect, the present development of the situation in the world.

"We devoted greatest attention to the role of the policy of nonalinement as an irreplaceable factor in international relations and matters of essential interest to our nonalined countries such as the preservation of the authentic character and original principles of the policy of nonalinement, the expansion and further democratization of the movement of nonalinement, the strengthening of its unity and action capability, the overcoming of the crises and problems among the nonalined countries, the success of the sixth conference of heads of state or government of the nonalined countries in Havana and the determination of the movement's basic tasks in the coming period. In this connection particular stress was placed on the consistent application of the adopted principles, goals and policy of the movement of nonalinement. Naturally, we devoted particular attention to the further advancement of all-round bilateral cooperation and we informed each other on the internal developments of our countries and the countries we visited. In all three countries we noted the great sympathy and respect for the exceptional personality and important international role of President Tito and for the consistent nonalined policy of Yugoslavia. In all the talks we were able to establish a high degree of understanding and identity or similarity of standpoints on the basic international questions about which we talked.

"We attach particular importance to this, in view of the fact that it is a case of countries with different sociopolitical systems and levels of economic development. However, at the same time they are nonalined countries which are inspired by the goals of the policy of nonalinement. Bangladesh and Malaysia are full members of the movement while the Philippines want to change their present status of guest to that of observer in the movement.

"The leaders of these countries support the policy of detente and urge its universal acceptance. They also support the SALT II treaty and await further steps in the direction of real disarmament. They are firmly in favor of solving all the controversial questions through negotiation and peaceful rather than military means, in accordance with the basic principles of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalinement. They are: independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, nonintervention, noninterference in the internal affairs of others, the sovereign right of every nation to decide its social order and cooperation on the principles of equality and mutual respect.

"The joint conviction emerged from our talks that the nonalined movement can carry out an exceptionally important and irreplaceable international role in the preservation and strengthening of detente and the construction of better and more just international political and economic relations only if it continues to operate as an independent and extrabloc factor.

"In the talks with our interlocutors in these three countries we noted great concern over the crisis in Southeast Asia. We jointly confirmed the viewpoint that the crisis in this part of the world can only be resolved successfully through negotiation and peaceful means and on the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, nonintervention and the right of every nation to decide for itself on its internal order. In this sense we agreed that the withdrawal of all foreign troops from others' territories is an important precondition for the permanent solution of this crisis.

"We devoted great attention to the further development of all-round cooperation--political, economic, cultural, scientific-technical and other kinds of cooperation--with these friendly countries. We are at the very start of the establishment of economic cooperation with the Philippines. With Malaysia we have made the first important steps. With Bangladesh we have cooperation going back several years in which our enterprises involved in the construction of individual plants enjoy high standing. Everywhere we met with the willingness to promote further mutual cooperation, particularly in the economic sphere. This imposes very considerable commitments on all our relevant economic organizations and in particular those which are already carrying out important investment work in these countries.

"In conclusion I would like to stress that during the course of our visit we received sincere and friendly attention. I would now like to make use of this opportunity to send my hosts, President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines and Mrs Imelda Marcos, member of the government, Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, deputy chief minister of Malaysia, and Vice President Abdus Sattar of Bangladesh, our renewed expression of gratitude for the hospitality and feelings of friendship with which we were surrounded during the whole of our stay."

Fadilj Hodza was met at the Surcin Airport by Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council; Ivan Dolnicar, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency; Marko Kosin, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and several other high-ranking officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the SFRY Presidency. Also present at the welcome were the ambassadors of the Philippines, Malaysia and Bangladesh--Maria Guerrero, Khor Eng Hee and Ahmed Fakhruddin.

Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, also arrived in Belgrade with Fadilj Hodza.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY FRG'S WILLY BRANDT

Slovenia Arrival, Meeting With Setinc

LD101306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1041 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Maribor--At the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Willy Brandt, FRG Social Democratic Party chairman and president of the Socialist International, arrived this morning on a visit to Yugoslavia. At the Sentilj border crossing point the high-ranking guest was welcomed by Franc Setinc, secretary of the Slovenian LC Central Committee Presidium, and representatives of the sociopolitical organizations of Maribor. Willy Brandt, en route to Ljubljana, stopped in Maribor for brief talks with representatives of sociopolitical organizations.

Brioni Arrival, Talks With Mikulic

ID102150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1945 GMT 10 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Brioni--Willy Brandt, chairman of the German Social Democratic Party [SPD], arrived on Brioni today for a short working visit. It has been learned that Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and of the LCY, will receive Willy Brandt tomorrow in order to exchange views on current questions which are of interest to the two countries.

SPD Chairman Willy Brandt and Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, began talks on Brioni today. They are discussing questions on bilateral relations and cooperation between the LCY and SPD.

The following took part in the talks on the Yugoslav side: Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Franc Setinc, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia; and Radovan Makic, Yugoslav ambassador in Bonn. Hans Dingels, head of the SPD International Department; and Horst Grabert, FRG ambassador in Belgrade, took part on the German side.

TANJUG REPORTS SUCCESS OF LCY DELEGATION VISIT TO U.S.

ID101854 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 10 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG)--A League of Communists of Yugoslavia delegation headed by president of the Republican League of Communists Central Committee Presidency of Serbia, Dr. Tihomir Vlaskalic, returned home today after a visit to the United States at the invitation of the Republican and Democratic parties.

This was the first official contact and dialog at this level, and--as described by both sides at the end of the visit--"a new moment" in U.S.-Yugoslav relations.

During the visit, the Yugoslav delegation had many meetings with ranking U.S. Government officials and representatives of the Democratic and Republican parties, Senate and State Department, governors of the federal states, mayors, businessmen, bank executives and university representatives.

The U.S. officials showed great interest in Yugoslavia's views on a number of current questions of international relations, and in Yugoslavia's internal development.

In all these contacts, strong support was expressed for Yugoslavia's policy of autonomy, independence and non-alignment, as was also respect for its international position. The visit has shown that a "new dimension" of relations is gaining continuity.

KOVACEVIC GIVES 9 JULY DINNER FOR DOMINICAN DELEGATION

ID101052 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 10 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Belgarde, July 10 (TANJUG)--Vice-President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Sreta Kovacevic gave dinner last night, to honour a parliamentary delegation of the Dominican Republic, headed by Senator Dr. Victor Gomez Berges. In his toast Kovacevic emphasized satisfaction with the Dominican delegation expressing wish and readiness of all [words indistinct] government of its country to set up diplomatic relations between the Dominican Republic and Yugoslavia.

Kovacevic pointed out that two countries are bound by belonging to the [words indistinct] that is to a huge part of mankind whose vital interests cover fundamental changing of unjust relations in the [words indistinct] conviction that the forthcoming sixth conference of heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries too will give a major contribution both to the process of and actions for the creation of a new international economic order.

Replying to his host's toast, Senator Berges, stressing that Yugoslav achievements are highly appreciated in all spheres of the present-day world, emphasized that he is deeply impressed with the faith and conviction whereby Yugoslavia defends the principles of nonalignment and the movement as a whole. We are convinced that the messages of your President Tito, who is respected throughout the world, from the rostrum of the sixth summit of nonaligned countries will constitute a new and important step in that direction. You can be confident that each of us deeply and sincerely respects your country, said the Dominican senator. He added that he is convinced that the role of Yugoslavia within the nonaligned movement will further contribute to the better future of developing countries.

KALEZIC ANSWERS QUESTION ON PROPOSED BALKAN TRANSPORT TALKS

AU101052 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jul 79 p 6 AU

[TANJUG report on press conference of Ambassador Mirko Kalezic, representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, in Belgrade on 5 July]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 5 July--Following the agreement of Greece, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey that Balkan experts should meet this year and hold talks on the problems of transport and communications, can you tell us whether consultations are already in progress about the place and date of this inter-Balkan meeting, the journalists asked.

"As you yourselves note it in your question, following a positive reply of all Balkan countries, the participants of the 1976 Athens meeting, to the message of Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis, contacts are in progress just now to reach agreement on the time and place of a meeting of the Balkan countries' communications and telecommunications experts.

"It is known that, in accordance with its policy of good neighborly relations, Yugoslavia is making constant efforts for the development--in addition to their bilateral cooperation--of all the various forms of multilateral cooperation between the Balkan countries in all those fields where the objective needs, interests and readiness of these countries for sucha cooperation exist," Kalezic replied.

BORBA DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA

AU072105 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jul 79 p 8 AU

[Dragan Nikolic report]

[Excerpts] Sofia, June--Macedonia's economic exhibition which was held in Sofia for 1 week was seen by over 100,000 Bulgarians.

Those knowing the situation in Yugoslav-Bulgarian economic relations draw the conclusion that not enought is known in Bulgaria about Yugoslavia and vice versa, and that there exist conditions for a much wider cooperation in this field than the current one which, despite the growth in recent years, is still very modest.

Last year, the value of commodity exchange in both directions reached the sum of $190 million, some $60 million less than planned.

Trade Below Possibilities

Pavel Ivanov, general director for relations with the socialist countries in the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Trade, has told us that in 5 months of this year contracts were concluded on an exchange of goods valued at $204 million, that contracts worth some $100 million are still to be concluded, or, more exactly, that it is certain that this year's trade will certainly reach the sum of $250 million, the amount planned for last year. Ivanov stressed that Bulgaria had undertaken several measures to increase the commodity exchange with Yugoslavia: Among other things all Bulgarian importers who want to import from a non-CEMA country are directed primarily to import from Yugoslavia if the prices are not 10 percent higher than on the world market. Ivanov admits that this measure and certain other measures have not yielded the expected results, and that the volume of commodity exchange between the two countries is far below the possibilities and that there is an imbalance in Bulgaria's favor. For this state of affairs Ivanov blamed the insufficient activity of foreign trade enterprises of both countries, the lack of a sufficient number of long-term agreements on production cooperation and specialization, the great interest of Yugoslav enterprises in sales on its domestic market and the rigorous import-restriction measures taken by the Bulgarian Government.

However, the scope for greater economic cooperation has been reduced by the very fact that Bulgaria is a member of CEMA and that only 20 percent of its commodity exchange is outside this group. Bulgaria's commodity exchange with other neighbors--Romania, Greece and Turkey--is considerably lower than that with Yugoslavia.

Bulgarian official representatives categorically claim that there exists no law, regulation or anything of the kind in their country which would limit the economic relations with Yugoslavia. The economies of the two countries are, it is claimed, complementary, transport costs are not high and the conditions for cooperation on a long-term basis exist. However, there is insufficient mutual knowledge. We were cited an example concerning the Bulgarian minister of chemical industry, who had recently visited Yugoslavia and who returned from that trip with a dozen proposals for long-term cooperation between the chemical enterprises of the two countries, three of which, as we were told, have immediately been accepted by the pertinent Bulgarian organs.

Overcoming Imbalance

The talks which the delegation of the Macedonian Chamber of Economy recently held with Bulgarian businessmen were also very useful. In these talks it was stressed that there existed great possibilities for economic cooperation and for overcoming the imbalance in the economic relations between Yugoslavia and neighboring Bulgaria. Among other things, in these talks it was established that it was realistic for the Treska factory of Skopje and the Macedonian building industry to participate in the coming great undertaking involving the reconstruction of Bulgarian hotels having 60,000 beds. The Bulgarian side also expressed its interest in the import of various products from Macedonia, such as copper ore [bakarni kamenac], fireproof materials, yarn, shoes, aluminum structural sections, products made with glass and gold, furniture, electric batteries and the like. The need to suppress the unfair competition between the Bulgarian and Macedonian exporters of tobacco, steel and other processed products in the West European market was also discussed because this is damaging to both economies.

It was agreed that a Bulgarian economic exhibition should be organized on a reciprocal basis in Skopje in October and this will be another opportunity for a better mutual information of the possibilities for long-term cooperation between the economies of the two countries.

MINIC INTERVIEWED ON COLOMBO MEETING, HAVANA NONALINED SUMMIT

LD101234 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1010 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG)--With its entire activity, the nonaligned summit in Havana should ensure that the nonaligned movement in the future act more strongly as one of the most important independent and autonomous international factors, on whose influence the preservation of world peace and security greatly depends.

This was stated by Milos Minic, member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Commi'tee Presidency in an interview to the well-known Belgrade fortnightly REVIEW OF INTER.ATIONAL AFFAIRS. The interview was devoted to the recent ministerial meeting in Colombo of the Nonaligned Countries Coordinating Bureau.

Assessing the international situation in which preparations for the nonaligned summit in Havana are taking place, Minic said it is marked with great aggravation and tension in all fields of international relations.

He also spoke of frequent military interventions aimed at imposing regimes and governments on independent countries from outside, and of the intensified interference in the internal affairs of independent states. Further describing the international situation, Minic pointed out the pressure being increasingly brought to bear on independent, especially nonaligned countries.

As a rule, Minic said, the roots of these manifestations lie in confrontation, rivalry and competition between the great powers and blocs. In some cases, the reasons for them should be sought in disregard for the generally accepted principles on relations among countries on the part of some countries which deal with their disputes with other countries not by peaceful means, but rather by force or similar means, assessed Minic.

After concluding that the international situation in which the sixth nonaligned summit in Havana will be held is complex and the international problems it will face more serious than at the time of previous summit conferences, Minic stressed that the Havana summit should overcome these difficulties in order that the nonaligned movement may be preserved and strengthened.

BORBA EXCERPTS REISSUED BOOK ON STALINISM, NEO-STALINISM

AU051804 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 27 June on page 9 carries a 2,500-word excerpt from a reissue of the book "Stalinism and Neostalinism" by Dr Ekrem Murtezai. The excerpt is entitled "Nationalism of the Small Ones and of the Big Ones" and the subtitle reads: "Stalin and the Stalinists have spoken, and still speak, about the danger of nationalism of large nations and nationalism of small ones, but in practice they always consider the nationalism of small nationalities and nations more dangerous, which agrees with their great-state ideas of a centralist, unitarian and authoritarian creation."

The excerpt states that Yugoslav Marxist criticism of Stalin's positions on the national question has been most thorough. It tells of Stalin's "Marxism and the National Question", prepared under Lenin's guidance, and of Stalin's subsequent mistrust of small nations resulting in persecutions. Khrushchev's secret speech, in its Zagreb edition of 1970, is quoted in support.

IMPORT OF GAS FROM USSR VIA HUNGARY TO BEGIN 1 SEPTEMBER

LD102244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1449 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--The import of gas from the Soviet Union and its transportation to Yugoslavia via Hungary will begin on 1 September this year. The document on this was signed in Novi Sad today by the representatives of NAFTAGAS and the gas work organization, and those of the Budapest MINERALIMPEKS and the Hungarian state trust for oil and gas. At the same time an agreement on a $62 million credit with the Hungarian National Bank was signed on behalf of the consortium of Yugoslav banks with its 14 basic banks by the representatives of the Associated Belgrade Bank, of the Yugoslav Bank--the Associated Bank in Belgrade, of the Vojvodina Bank--the Associated Bank in Novi Sad, and of the Economic Bank--The Associated Bank in Sarajevo. [sentence as received] This has created the conditions for the commencement of the import and exchange of natural gas which will contribute to better and more reliable supplies of this raw material for consumers in Siberia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, and in Vojvodina for the requirements of the chemical industry, and more reliable supplies of energy fuel.

The agreement on the transportation of gas establishes business relations between work organizations in the oil industry of Yugoslavia and Hungary for a period of 20 years. The agreement specifies that 2 and 1/2 billion cubic meters of natural gas per annum will be imported from the Soviet Union for the requirements of consumers in the eastern part of Yugoslavia. Soviet natural gas will be taken over at Beregovo on the Soviet-Hungarian border, and during the initial 2-year to 3-year period it will be exchanged for Hungarian gas. Later on, gas from the USSR will be transported via Hungarian territory and delivered to NAFTAGAS in Kiskundorozsma on the Yugoslav-Hungarian border. The agreement envisages that in 1985 the Yugoslav partner will directly take all 2 and 1/2 billion cubic meters of gas. Natural gas from the Soviet Union will supply big consumers including the Belgrade powerplants, the metallurgical combine in Smederevo, the Crvena Zastava works in Kragujevac, the Mosa Pijade cables factory in Svetozarevo, the glass factory in Paracin, the cement factory in Popovac, Magnohrom in Kraljevo, the Birac Alumina factory in Zvornik, and Sarajevo-Gas, to provide gas for the capital city of Bosnia-Hercegovina. In addition to using gas produced in our country, the imported gas will also be used by consumers in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, the Pancevo chemical factory, the Beocin cement factory, the Servo Mihalj combine in Zrenjanin, and other work organizations.

The ceremony at which the agreement was signed was attended by the Vice presidents of the executive councils of Serbia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, and of Vojvodina, Radoje Stevanovic, Zarko Kolenda and Bosko Todorovic, respectively; by Joszef Jalasz, Hungarian ambassador to the SFRY, and by Viktor Gasparovic, Yugoslav ambassador to Hungary.

LCY'S GLIGOROV SEES FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN ECONOMY

AU062128 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[Excerpts from speech by Kiro Gligorov, member of the LCY Central Committee, at the sixth session of the LCY Central Committee in Belgrade on 28 June]

[Text] Because there is still no proper association of producers in our country, not even in the technically and technologically most important branches of the economy, each of our producers is linked with the product, engineering or technology of a large foreign concern and thus several foreign technologies and partners appear in the same kind of production.

It is in this, and not only in seeking faults in our system, that it is necessary to seek the reasons why there is no association of labor and pooling of resources. The different technologies and development plans of identical producers make them dependent on foreign companies and unsuitable for cooperation in the country. For those producers have a different engineering and technological basis, licences, standards and so forth. Thus, a division appears within associated labor, between the individual parts of the workers class, which become mutually antagonistic and incapable of a more permament cooperation in exploring the elements of our unity and differences. In addition to objective historically-conditioned causes, we also have imported causes which must be assessed not only from the economic, but also from the political point of view.

I would not rule out the possibliity that in certain disputes--which appear in connection with, for instance, the adoption of annual plans and measures in the assemblies, republics and provinces, or rather in the SFRY Assembly, the discussion on one or another kind of production, for customs duties and for some other measures--the interest of one or another foreign company are involved, interests which are unconsciously defended as one's own interests. Instead we should unite ourselves on common development programs and choice of partner, engineering and technology, protect our own interest and the unified Yugoslav market from the competition of foreign companies through our trade representatives. Naturally, that does not mean that I advocate a restrictive use of new and important technical and technological achievements and scientific discoveries, but rather their even better utilization on the basis of association in the country and joint representation abroad.

DRAGOSAVAC MAKES STATEMENT AT DUBROVNIK SUMMER FESTIVAL

LD102356 [Editorial Report LD] Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1519 GMT on 10 July carries a 600-word statement in Dubrovnik by Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in connection with the 30th anniversary of the Dubrovnik Summer Festival, which coincides with the 25th anniversary of Tito's patronage of the festival. Dragosavac is acting as Tito's envoy at the festival.

In his statement--for press, radio and television--Dragosavac says:

"This festival, which is unique in the world, and which observes two anniversaries, started six years after World War II at a time of great endeavors by the working people and of all our nations and nationalities, in their eternal endeavor to remain loyal to freedom-loving Tito's mission, to carry out their socialist revolution by their own efforts and along their own path of socialist development. The Dubrovnik Summer Festival was started with full enthusiasm, drive and hope. It was a truly creative challenge to the time, a creative defiance of the difficulties, an effort in the difficult (?conditions) of that time to find a place for artistic imagination and quest. The beauty of Dubrovnik was conducive to the success of the festival and the greatest Yugoslav and foreign artists and musicians have appeared in it; the Dubrovnik festival is an expression of human solidarity which has become one of the most well-known international festivals. During the past 30 years, the Dubrovnik Summer Festival has been enriched by the multiplicity of its content, and is broadly open to all challenges and to new stage and musical demands; this is a most authentic statement of man's self-assertion. This is not only a theater festival, but a genuine realization of the most humane qualities of human solidarity. The Dubrovnik Summer Festival in this unique Croatian, Yugoslav and world city on the Adriatic is an open window of the SFRY's free, cultural-arts (?scene) on the world."

TANJUG reports that Dragosavac, in his capacity as Tito's envoy, will attend the opening of the festival tonight.

CONFERENCE IN MOSTAR DISCUSSES POLITICIZATION OF RELIGION

AU052120 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jun 79 p 6 AU

[D.M. report]

[Text] Representatives of social bodies and communal commissions for religious questions and relations with religious communities in Hercegovina gathered yesterday in Mostar at a conference organized by the Intercommunal Conference of the SAWP of the region.

It was pointed out that the activities of religious communities have increased not only in the sphere of the rights and freedoms permitted by law but also in the direction of politicization of religion and the misuse of the religious feelings of citizens.

Mate Salinovic, president of the Republican Coordination Committee for Questions in the Field of Religion and the Activities of Religious Communities, also took part in the work of the conference. Among other things he drew attention to the work of clericals, who are present in all religious communities.

Insisting on everything that separates people, in the name of "their religion" and the name of "their nation," the clericals in a perfidious way instigate religious intolerance and chauvinism, and create an artificial division of people into the faithful and the atheists. In that way they want to isolate the citizens-believers from the front of the fighters for self-managing socialism and to confront them with the citizens-atheists. Therefore we cannot agree to any division of citizens into the faithful and the atheists, and no statistics are kept in our country about it, Salinovic said.

FEDERAL CHAMBER SUPPORTS BILL ON SOCIAL COUNCILS

LD110734 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1314 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The draft law on the bases of the social councils and on the federal social councils was supported today, with a number of amendments, at the session of the Committee for Sociopolitical Relations of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly. The acceptance of this important act in its home committee has also made possible the final adoption of this law at the coming session of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly called for 17 July.

The draft law is based on the principle that the social councils perform their function on unified bases as part of the delegate system in a unified system of authority and self-management by the working class and all working people. Consequently, the social councils will be set up for the purpose of achieving democratic consultations and exchanges of views on the fundamental questions concerning the determination and implementation of policies and the procedures followed in the preparation of proposals on the most significant decisions at all levels of social decisionmaking. This will insure society's influence on the exercise of authority and on the management of society's affairs. This will also insure the leading role of the League of Communists, SAWP, the trade union federal and other socialist subjective forces in our society. The law specifically stresses that the work of the councils will be based on scientific achievements and on progressive social awareness, as well as on professional skill and experience.

The social councils will be set up in sociopolitical communities and administrative offices of individual administrative spheres or individual administrative organs. The possibility is left open for achieving society's influence in a similar manner also in chambers and general associations and in self-managing organizations and communities.

One of the characteristics of the work of the social councils is the consistent application of the principle of changeability of delegates, which will insure the delegating of the best qualified and skilled people for discussions on different spheres.

The law separately regulates the setting up of the federal social councils and their competence. The law specifically provides for the setting up of a federal council for questions of the social system, a federal council for economic development and economic policy and a federal council for international relations. Representatives of the following bodies will take part in the work of the federal councils: the SFRY Assembly; the SFRY Presidency; the Federal Executive Council; the LCY; the SAWP; the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia; the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia; the Federation of Veterans' Associations; the economic chambers of Yugoslavia, the republics and the provinces.

The report on the draft law on the bases of the social councils is scheduled to be submitted to the session of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly called for 17 July by Dragoljub Stavrev, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

KOSOVO TO LAUNCH INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT LOAN

AU081847 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Jul 79 p 4 AU

[M. Daci article: "A Loan Like the One for Schools"]

[Summary] "Pristina, June--Analyses show that despite significant successes the development of the Kosovo economy in the past 3 years has been perceptibly lagging not only in comparison with the forecasts of the provincial social plan but also in comparison with average development in the country as a whole. One of the chief reasons for this is an insufficient rate of growth of economic investment. Investment spending in Kosovo has been increasing at an average annual rate of 6.2 percent, which is 43 percent less than the country as a whole and even 76 percent below what had been planned in the province. Because of a shortage of funds, many projects have thus remained uncompleted and a large number of industrial capacities has not been built."

According to the Associated Kosovo Bank, request for about 10 billion dinars in investments loans are outstanding and cannot be met because of a shortage of funds. For the same reason, Kosovo has dropped the plans to construct three large irrigation projects--Lepenac, Zur and Slup--a ferrosilicon plant, 142 kilometers or roads and some public buildings.

But a number of projects, especially small ones, must be built to provide jobs, process raw materials and increase the income of the province. For this reason, it has been proposed to launch a 500-million-dinar loan to tap the funds of working people and basic and other organizations. "According to the draft bill which the Provincial Executive Council adopted last week and submitted to the Kosovo Assembly, the subscription to the loan would begin on 1 August and last until 30 October this year. The repayments would begin on 30 June 1983 and run for 5 years."

The news of the loan has only just reached the public, but the response seems to be very favorable. When a loan for the construction of schools was launched 10 years ago, the results exceeded all expectations.

KOSOVO TU DISCUSSES WORKERS CONTROL, ELECTS PRESIDIUM

AU062150 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jun 79 p 3 AU

[M. Antic report]

[Text] Pristina, 29 June--The self-managing workers control has been adopted by workers in Kosovo as an integral part of self-management in the basic and other organizations of associated labor, it was assessed at today's session of the Council of the Kosovo Trade Unions Federation (Mustafa Pljakic presiding) which critically analyzed the past activity of the trade unions on implementing the role of self-managing workers control and adopted tasks for further activity of the trade unions in this field. Mahmut Bakali and Ilijaz Kurtesi participated in the work of the session.

Good results in implementing self-managing workers control have been achieved in those circles in which the overall relations are developed and where the activity and involvement of the sociopolitical organizations are present. However, where the individuals and groups still have a significant influence in decisionmaking and where the development of self-management is lagging--and there are such examples--there are abuses, violations of regulations, an ineffective implementation of agreements and social accords and the occurrences of usurpations of the self-managing rights of workers and social resources, and all this points to the fact that there are circles in which the self-managing workers control is still not being implemented.

After a comprehensive discussion, the council concluded that initial results had been achieved and valuable experiences for the further work had been gained because the self-managing workers control is increasingly more being asserted as an authentic self-managing workers-class instrument and form of development of self-management as a complete system, and that ensures a more complete implementation of the self-managing rights of workers.

The council also adopted conclusions on further trade union activity on implementing the function of self-managing workers control. As a component part of implementing the rights and obligations of workers in self-management and self-protection, self-managing workers control must be more speedily asserted in Kosovo, Mahmut Bakali, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, said when participating in the work of the session.

He then stressed that with the power of united self-managing workers, an important part of which is self-managing workers control, an organized and effective struggle must be waged in associated labor and in all organs for an effective and responsible implementation of production, development and other decisions of workers and organs of self-management against bureaucratic and technocratic relations and usurpation of the self-managing rights of the working people and citizens, against all kinds of abuses, against nationalism and every kind of hostile activity.

At today's session the Council of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation, implementing Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility, elected a new presidium of 21 members. Mustafa Pljakic was elected the first chairman of the Council of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation for a 1-year mandate.

After a 2-month public discussion held among members of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation, the session also adopted amendments and supplements to the statute, adopted a decision on the organization and manner of work and adopted the rules of procedure on the work of the Council of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation.

VOJVODINA SAWP ORGAN DECIDES ON COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

AU062135 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jun 79 p 3 AU

[B. Gulan report]

[Text] Novi Sad, 29 June--The implementation of Tito's initiative on developing and strengthening collective work and responsibility and on introducing a 1-year mandate for chairmen was the topic discussed at a session of the Presidium of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference. The session concluded that the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference should begin to implement collective work and responsibility at the end of the year and that leaders should be elected from the present composition of the conference. In effect that means that in the Vojvodina SAWP there will be no other elections except for the presidiums, as collective political executive organs, and for chairmen with 1-year terms.

At its session today the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium also worked out a program of activity on the basis of those tasks. The orientation that the future SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium should have 25 members and that delegates from the sociopolitical organizations, or rather from their executive-political bodies, should be elected to this presidium, was offered for further public discussion.

It was agreed that the mandate of the new SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium should be 4 years, as for the Provincial Conference, and that the Presidium should elect, from its own ranks, a chairman who will manage the work of the collective body for 1 year. A member of the Presidium can be elected only once during the Presidium's mandate as chairman. It was also stressed that no vice chairmen of the Provincial Conference should be elected and that in the future the secretariat as an executive organ should not exist. A secretary of the Presidium will be elected for a 2-year period from the ranks of delegates of the conference. Similar changes are envisaged for all 44 SAWP communal organizations in Vojvodina. The public discussion on collective work, leadership and responsibility in the province should end on 20 September.

CROATIAN TU CONFEDERATION ANALYZES WORK STOPPAGES

LD102058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1549 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] Zagreb--At its session today the Council of the Confederation of Croatian Trade Unions urged all trade union organizations and organs to become fully involved in the implementation of the stabilization measures program. "At its session today the council also discussed an analysis on work stoppages. Twenty-two work stoppages were recorded in the period between 1 November last year and 15 May this year. Compared with the total number of organizations in the republic this is an insignificant figure, but in the view of the trade unions the stoppages, at a time of intensified activity to implement the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, deserve special attention.

"It was stressed that the most frequent direct cause for the stoppages is dissatisfaction with the distribution of personal income, but real reasons go deeper.

"So the ultimate task of the trade unions is to work to eliminate the reasons so that work stoppages do not occur at all. When they do occur, however, the trade unions must step up their activity and devise solutions together with the workers, and involve themselves in the realization of the agreements."

SAWP PUBLISHES CONCLUSIONS ON INFORMATION MEDIA

AU091550 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Jul 79 AU

[Report on SAWP Federal Conference conclusions on information media following the discussion of the SAWP Federal Conference on 20 June]

[Text] At their session on 28 June [as heard], the delegates of the SAWP Federal Conference discussed the information media. The conclusions of that meeting were published today and we shall present the basic points.

The information media nowadays work in a much more active way in analyzing, building and affirming the social processes in socialist self-management. The conclusions speak about some other affairs and tasks of public media. Here are some parts of the proposed [as heard] conclusions:

The public media must pay particular attention to the key problems of our further development, above all the self-managing organizations of associated labor, economic stabilization, delegate decisionmaking, the strengthening of the equality and brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities. Accords and agreements among the republics and provinces, the strengthening of the all-people's defense and security of the country, independence and its international position on the basis of the policy of nonalinement.

The SAWP and all the subjective forces, it is further said in the conclusions, will direct their activities so that the public media will express and encourage comprehensive social activities in the spirit of Comrade Tito's initiative on the strengthening of collective work and responsibility and so that they will consistently implement it. The public media are obliged to search for their informative content and to find it in the self-managing practice of the working people and citizens and to struggle resolutely to open the work of organizations, organs and holders of public office to the public.

Editorial policy must insure that the successes, efforts and experiences of the workers class and all working people will be affirmed, that the causes and protagonists of non-self-managing behavior will be perceived and that the directions for solving social problems on self-managing foundations will be indicated.

It is also necessary that the public media encourage, and participate in, the realization of interrepublican cooperation and that they write more comprehensively about events in all our republics and provinces.

LJUBLJANA DELO LISTS NATIONAL ENERGY REQUIREMENTS, RESOURCES

AU051727 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 26 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[Zdravko Stefancic article: "Savings and (Un)necessary Dues"]

[Excerpt] Yugoslavia does not belong among the countries rich in energy. We possess only 0.1 percent of world energy resources, while our use of energy amounts of 0.4 percent of world energy use. A major part of our energy reserves, as much as 80 percent, consists of low-calorie lignite, and crude oilaccounts for only 5.4 percent; therefore we import three times as much oil as we produce. The consumption of crude oil increases at between 14 and 18 percent a year, and last year we had to pay as much as $1.3 billion for its imports. Slovenia is even poorer in energy resources. While the state still covers 60 percent of energy requirements from its own energy sources, Slovenia covers only 44 percent of its requirements. In 1990, we expect to be able to cover only 37 percent.

We plan to provide 13 percent of the remaining requirements from other republics (through joint investments in their energy development projects) but we shall have to import as much as one half of the energy required. It is therefore obvious that we must begin to husband energy more carefully and economize.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON OIL CONSUMPTION, IMPORT CUTS

LD101430 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1315 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia will provide oil and natural gas from its own resources on a long-term basis and will only import the amounts necessary to meet the needs of its economy, population and defense of the country. This was concluded yesterday by the Yugoslav Government on the basis of an agreement reached by the Yugoslav constituent republics and autonomous provinces on the foundations of Yugoslavia's social and economic plan for the development of oil and natural gas production until 1985.

The agreement foresees the stimulating of scientific research and the development of technology in the production, processing and transport of oil. The purpose of the measure is to ensure a swifter development of technology in the Yugoslav petro-chemical industry.

The Yugoslav Government, discussing the country's economic situation, noted the successful increase in industrial production in the first six months of this year--by 9.4 percent--which is more than in the same period last year. This year's personal incomes are 7 percent, and productivity of labour and employment 4 percent up on last year's figures.

However, the Yugoslav Government stressed, prices and the cost of living are rising at rates higher than those planned for this year, and the ratio of imports to exports is more unfavourable than in the first half of 1978.

At the session, the Yugoslav Government emphasized that it is necessary to undertake economy measures in all fields, especially the oil consumption. The government also considers that the imports of certain commodities and raw materials, the reserves of which are growing, should be reduced. These commodities and raw materials should be substitutes by domestic products, concluded the government.

TANJUG REPORTS AVIATION FUEL DIFFICULTIES AT PULA AIRPORT

Present Situation

LD091548 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1512 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] Rijeka--The difficulties caused by the shortage of aviation fuel at Pula airport have been going on for 4 days and they are not likely to be resolved today. Pula airport can supply aircraft with just as much fuel as is required for flights to Rijeka, Zagreb or Ljubljana where for the time being they can still fill their tanks. Yugoslav airlines alone have suffered a loss of about 2 million dinars at this airport since Friday.

The Pula airport management is convinced that what is at the root of the trouble is not a shortage of fuel but the unacceptable distribution of aviation fuel which is supplied by the Ljubljana "Petrol" organization. Until this year when it operated as part of the Ljubljana Brnik Airport Pula airport had no fuel problems.

This year Pula airport broke away and became an independent work organization. The airport management has informed the Pula Municipal Assembly of this view and in the course of the day it will inform the Croatian Executive Council.

Rijeka airport, which is supplied by "INA," has no fuel problems. Aircraft of many domestic and foreign airlines flying to Pula refuel at this airport.

EXPECTATION OF WORSE SHORTAGES

LD091739 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] Ljubljana--Petrol [petroleum products supplier] is not in a position to make up the current shortage of aviation fuel at Pula airport. Domestic companies cannot supply sufficient quantities of kerosene, which means that shortages will soon occur at Ljubljana and Maribor airports as well, which also are supplied by Petrol. Petrol has given the air companies a timely warning that this will happen and that they must get used to the new situation.

This was stated in Ljubljana today by Petrol executives Rajko Novak and Milan Semenic in answer to TANJUG'S request to explain why the shortage had occurred.

According to them, the shortage can be corrected temporarily if the air companies surrender to the suppliers--including Petrol--the right to spend foreign exchange to buy additional fuel on the world market at considerably higher prices. The air companies however, are not prepared to do this, at least not yet.

Petrol representatives have expressed the fear that in view of the situation on the world market it will not be possible to purchase the required amounts of aviation fuel. This means that unless something drastic is done some flights will have to be canceled.

RETAIL PRICES EXCEED PLANNED LIMITS, 21.6 PERCENT INFLATION RECORDED

LD102000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1027 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--The latest report from the Federal Institute for Statistics makes it clear that retail prices will considerably exceed the limits laid out in the prices policy for this year. In the first half of this year retail prices have increased by 11.8 per cent. The prices policy envisaged an increase this year of up to 13 percent. Inflation, measured on the basis of retail prices figures, is running at 21.6 percent per annum. Retail prices in June this year were 20.7 per cent higher than the average for last year. June retail prices were up on those of May by 1.8 percent. Agricultural products increased most--by 4.1 percent, with fresh vegetables registering a leap of 22.4 percent.

BRIEFS

Cooperation with USSR--The talks which Eng Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council and deputy chairman of the Yugoslav part of the Yugoslav-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, held with Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and deputy chairman of the Soviet part of the intergovernmental committee, ended yesterday. Kontic and Morozov analyzed the course of the past preparations for the coming 17th session of the intergovernmental committee. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jun 79 p 6 AU]

USSR TRADE UNION DELEGATION--Sarajevo--A study delegation of the USSR All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, which as a guest of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation is visiting our country, arrived in Bosnia-Hercegovina yesterday. Members of the delegation had talks with representatives of the trade union council of this republic. The guests from the USSR were informed concerning the constitution and the organizational-political construction of the Bosnia-Hercegovina trade unions. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Jul 79 p 6 AU]

SOVIET WORKING GROUP--Yesterday members of the Soviet party of the working group for cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR in the field of nonferrous metallurgy visited Bor. Cooperation between the Bor mining and smelting combine and Soviet enterprises in the field of metallurgy and copper processing as well as scientific-technical cooperation were discussed. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jun 79 p 7 AU]

BULGARIAN MINISTER VISITS--Yesterday Branko Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, received Georgi Pankov, Bulgarian minister for chemical industry. The state of and prospects for cooperation between the two countries in the field of chemical industry were discussed. Both sides expressed their interest in expanding this cooperation especially through industrial production cooperation and specialization. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jun 79 p 6 AU]

LCY DELEGATION TO CSSR--A study dedegation of the LCY Central Committed led by Sreta Stajic, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, yesterday concluded its visit to the CSSR where it studied the realization of party-state policy in the field of the standard of living. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jun 79 p 6 AU]

NEW AMBASSADORS TO ETHIOPIA--Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has received in separate visits Dusan Marinkovic, newly appointed SFRY ambassador to Ethiopia and former head of administration of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and Dusan Zavasnik, newly appointed SFRY ambassador to Jordan and former head of administration of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, prior to their departures to their new posts. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jun 79 p 6 AU]

PALESTINIAN STUDENT LEADER--Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has received (Hamud Abd al-Razeq), general secretary of the Executive Committee of the General Union of Palestinian Students, who is currently on an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation. During the talk, which passed in a very friendly and frank atmosphere, the full LCY support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people was confirmed. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jun 79 p 6 AU]

LAW OF SEA COMMISSION--An expanded session of the commission for law of the sea of the Federal Secretariat for International Relations [title as heard] has ended at Brdo near Kranj. The session analyzed the report of the Yugoslav delegation attending the eighth meeting of the Third UN Law of the Sea Conference and a plan of preparations for the next meeting which will be held in New York from 16 July to 24 August. The commission advocated a more speedy adoption of a new international law of the sea convention. [Text] [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Jul 79 AU]